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Polish Officials Resign but Strike Alert Continues

WARSAW — Despite the resignations of the mayor and three key officials in the Polish city of Radom, the local branch of the Solidarity labor union said Sunday it would stage a province-wide strike unless the government makes efforts to settle other workers' demands.



Passengers embraced while leaving the hijacked Pakistani plane.

Reagan Said to Delay Decision on Taiwan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have decided to make no change now in U.S. relations with Taiwan and China, but the delicate choice involves more than a review, according to informed sources.

Hijackers Free Captives in Syria After Libya Reneges on Refuge

DAMASCUS — After a 13-day reign of terror, three Pakistani hijackers surrendered to Syrian authorities late Saturday night and released an estimated 102 hostages, the victims of the longest such aircraft kidnapping.

He said Pakistan agreed to Syria's proposal to give the hijackers and the 54 prisoners temporary refuge. And according to a section of Gen. Zia's speech that was not officially released, Syria rejected Pakistan's suggestion that it launch a commando raid to free the hostages.



Salamullah Kahn, the leader of the hijackers of a Pakistani plane, shakes hands with the Syrian negotiator, Brig. Gen. Mohammed Khouli, and gives up his gun after surrendering in Damascus.

Among other issues, the union is demanding the erection of a monument marking the 1976 riots, investigation of the failure of State Prosecutor Liczen Czuliniski to act against those who mistreated workers during and after the riots, and the allocation of more money for housing construction.

In Islamabad, President Zia said Sunday that Syria was granting temporary refuge to the hijackers and the 54 political prisoners, whose plane instead returned to Syria. The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin reported that "the Pakistani prisoners will be allowed to leave to any country of their choice."

A Pakistan government spokesman said Saudi Arabia planned to fly the released hostages there Monday, treat them as "state guests" and take them to Mecca, the Moslem holy city, before they return to Pakistan.

Soviet Envoy Tells Japan Moscow Seeks Better Ties

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union said its latest peace offensive was on Sunday with a hint it would welcome discussions on improving relations in the Far East.

U.S. to Limit El Salvador Military Help, Senators Told; Economic Aid Sought

WASHINGTON — Forty of the 54 U.S. military personnel authorized to go to El Salvador had already arrived there by the weekend and the rest are expected to arrive soon.

INSIDE U.S. Defense

Ships, men and money have been considered the essential ingredients of military preparedness for many years, and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's presentation last week of an expanded military budget for the next fiscal year has made it clear that the Reagan administration feels the United States is lacking two of the three. A news analysis: Page 3.

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Allies Criticized Attacks on Moscow, Stance on El Salvador

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Man Freed by Hijackers Faces U.S. Drug Charges

NEW YORK — An American who was among the hostages freed from a Pakistani airliner over the weekend is under indictment on federal heroin smuggling charges, the U.S. attorney's office in New York disclosed.

The State Department revealed Sunday that a second man, a mustachioed mystery hostage, is not an American although he was traveling on a U.S. passport. Officials indicated he may be a Canadian.

The mystery man was using a passport under the name of Lawrence Clifton Mangum, who is actually a furniture mover from Brooklyn, New York, and has never left the United States, according to his wife.

U.S. Attorney Edward Korman said the indictment charging former hostage Craig Richard Clymore, 24, also known as Craig Richards, of Lake Forest, Calif., was unsealed Tuesday.

He was among nine persons named in the indictment. Four of them were arrested a week ago in California and were to be brought here after a hearing in Los Angeles on March 19. The indictment charges that hashish oil was smuggled into the United States from Pakistan and Afghanistan. The smuggling of heroin also was charged, but its source was not specified.

Mr. Clymore, arriving at a Damascus hotel after release from a Syrian military hospital, would not talk with reporters about the indictment, which was publicized only Saturday because it was felt the disclosure could jeopardize his life during the hijacking.

He arrived here with U.S. diplomats who also escorted Frederick Hubbell, a lawyer from Des Moines, Iowa, and Geoffrey Balkind, who said he is with the United Nations and whose nationality was not known. With them, using his sweater to try to conceal his face from photographers, was the man U.S. officials said might be using a false passport.

Air Captives Freed in Syria After Libya Refuses Haven

(Continued from Page 1) there March 2. After a week of fruitless negotiations in the Afghan capital and the hijackers' slaying of a hostage, Tariq Rahim, a diplomat, the plane took off for Syria.

The Afghan treatment of the hijackers was like that given state guests," Gen. Zia complained.

They were provided arms, food, allowed to have rest and used the Afghan news media. The way Tariq Rahim was brutally murdered and thrown out of the aircraft and the way it was publicized by the Afghan media show that it was a well-thought-out plan in which the Afghan government cannot deny responsibility.

Gen. Zia warned that the matter should not be considered closed "because it is part of a larger conspiracy against Pakistan." Steps will be taken to safeguard the country, he said, but did not elaborate.

The text of his withheld comments, received by the Associated Press, confirmed reports of differences between Syrian and Pakistani officials during the last days of the hijacking incident. It said that Islamabad offered to send its own anti-terrorist squad as well as suggesting the Syrians attempt a raid.

"We had the ability to do it and get the release [of the hostages] through use of force," Gen. Zia's original text said. "We proposed it to the Syrian government, which rejected it by saying, 'We do not want bloodshed on our soil.'"

Maj. Gen. Rahim Khan, secretary-general of the Pakistani Defense Ministry and the chairman of Pakistan International Airways repeated Pakistani allegations that the son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had met the Venezuelan-born international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, Muratza Bhutto, 26, is said by Pakistanis to have organized the hijacking. "We have definite information," that Bhutto had contacted Carlos, but we don't know where," Gen. Khan said Sunday in Damascus.

In Libya, Col. Qadhafi said Sunday that Libya turned back the plane carrying the Pakistani prisoners because it did not know enough about the affair. "We have no clear information about this incident: who hijacked the plane, who was on it, whether the prisoners were political people or ordinary criminals. We could not intervene ourselves in this issue," he said at a news conference.

Col. Qadhafi dodged further questions on Libya's exact role in the hijack negotiations. But he said Libya opposes "taking innocent people as hostages." Asked if Libya had ever agreed to accept the

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Incidents in Poland Point to Campaign Of Anti-Semitism

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — At first there were only a few isolated incidents. A Star of David was scribbled on a Solidarity poster. A crude poem was scrawled on a wall in northern Warsaw; it said that Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader and a devout Roman Catholic, was Jewish.

A newspaper called *Flames* carried many articles on the purity of Polish patriotism and the evils of Zionism. Then a

mysterious document circulated, reportedly from the control commission of the Communist Party. It offered as information that "should be checked out" that Karol Modzelewski, another prominent Solidarity leader who is also a Catholic, was a Jewish orphan adopted by a well-to-do family. The party disavowed the document.

Last week these bits and threads came together in a full-blown, coordinated anti-Semitic campaign. A public demonstration was held to commemorate Polish patriots who "were tortured, sentenced and executed [by] the Zionist clique," a reference to Jews who occupied high positions in the party and security apparatus during the Stalinist terror of the 1950s.

Among 500 people at the demonstration, many were merely curious onlookers and a few were genuine victims who had been imprisoned for eight years and whose suffering had never received proper public vindication. But there were also agitators and men with the characteristic bearing of police agents. The gathering had the earmarks of official sponsorship, at some level.

Intramural Fighting
The last wave of anti-Semitism rolled over Poland in 1968. Officially sponsored under the only slightly euphemistic guise of anti-Zionism, it drove thousands of Jews from public life and out of the country. It was a somewhat artificial creation, not a response to a spontaneous manifestation of centuries-old popular bigotry. It was a product of intraparty struggle, a vehicle consciously raised up — although unconsciously motivated by anti-Semitic feelings — by which one group in the party tried to remove another.

Among their leaders are nationalist rightists, including Bohdan Poreba, a film director who specializes in epics about Polish history; Ryszard Filipiak, who serves as a theater in Cracow that produced anti-Semitic plays; and Ryszard Gontarz, a journalist reportedly connected with the Interior Ministry.

Some view the campaign as an attempt to muddy the waters and create a right wing to "balance" extremists in Solidarity. Others, reaching into history, interpret it as a sign of a factional struggle within the party, similar to the "anti-Zionist" campaign of 1968 against moralist, Mieczyslaw Moczar, who, significantly, is back in power in the Politburo.

More likely, it is a move to undercut, or at least blunt, the vast support of workers for Solidarity and its moral allies. Solidarity's upper echelon includes almost no Jews. Among the leaders of the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense, KOR, are former students expelled from universities in 1968 because they were Jewish. They include Adam Michnik, a brilliant historian who was detained for three hours by the police last week, and Jan Litynski, editor of the underground newspaper, *The Workers*.

There are no signs that the anti-Semitic campaign has struck a chord of public sympathy. Polish workers seem keenly aware of the tired tools of psychological manipulation and the union has spoken out forcefully against it. Only a paranoid or desperately weak faction of the party, they feel, could lay plots of such magnitude upon a target so arithmetically insignificant.

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This time, the campaign seems to have an equally cynical ulterior motive, but with a critical difference: there are almost no Jews left. Poland, which had perhaps 80 percent of world Jewry in the Middle Ages and 3.5 million Jews only 41 years ago, now has an estimated 3,000 to 8,000.

But numbers do not tell the full story. Most of the survivors are too old or infirm to emigrate. Others strive for assimilation and do not admit their Jewish origins. There is nothing that could be called a Jewish community. For reasons of guilt and public relations, the government finances a Jewish theater and a party-controlled Yiddish language weekly. But there is not a single bakery to produce unleavened bread or a single rabbi to hold services.

There is no longer an effective minority, not even a tiny island within the homogenous sea. Most Poles under the age of 30 have never met a Jew. It raises a question to be pondered by sociologists, not to mention political philosophers: Can anti-Semitism succeed without Jews?

The answer will depend upon the goal of the anti-Semitism and who is behind it. As far as can be determined, the people who made speeches at the rally about the new Zionist "threat" — and founded an organization they called *Grumwald* — belong to the Union of Socialist Youth. Many were active in suppressing the student demonstrations in March 1968, the event that catalyzed the last purge.

Gen. Moczar Returns
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Mounted Israeli police clashed Saturday with a group of ultra-Orthodox Jews blocking the Ramot Road in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Ultra-Orthodox Jews Again Battle Police After Yeshiva Raid

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In what has become almost a ritual, every Saturday afternoon hundreds of ultra-Orthodox Jews, wearing the traditional sidecurls and long black coats, walk down to Jerusalem's Ramot Road and throw stones at cars.

The conflict over driving on the Sabbath has been a point of tension between religious and nonreligious Jews for a long time. But in the last week the anger and friction have mounted to an extreme. Saturday the demonstrators numbered about 3,000, and about 600 police border patrol guards were called in to control the demonstration.

After some scuffles and stone-throwing, mounted police confronted the crowd and used water cannons to disperse them. A policeman was injured in the eye by a rock, but no arrests were reported, a police spokesman said.

The ultra-Orthodox Haredi community was out in unusual force to protest a tough line adopted by the police, a stance that resulted a week ago in an unprecedented police raid on a yeshiva, with considerable damage and the Orthodox charge, desecration of holy books.

The police contend they broke into the yeshiva, or seminary, where a service was in progress, because stones and bottles were being thrown and flares fired from the roof.

The incident followed clashes between policemen and demonstrators on the Ramot Road. If such a raid "had occurred anywhere else in the world the cry of outrage from Jerusalem would have been prodigious," wrote a Jerusalem Post columnist.

"Tear gas fired into a synagogue filled with hundreds of worshippers and children in the midst of Sabbath prayers is a scene that evokes memories best left unevoked."

But Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who heads the police and is also leader of the Orthodox National Religious Party, defended his men. Minister Teddy Kollek argued that the violent demonstrations had been encouraged, in effect, by excessive police restraint in the past.

The incident, which resulted in injuries and arrests, also provoked demonstrations by ultra-Orthodox Jews in New York and London. And an anti-Zionist

group called Neturei Karta sent a letter to Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, appealing for protection "against the oppressive measures which the Zionist demagogues have initiated against the Jewish religious residents."

Many of the demonstration groups oppose the establishment of a Jewish state before the coming of the Messiah. They try to live in semi-autonomy within their Jerusalem neighborhoods.

The anger between religious and secular Jews has become acute. Some Jerusalem residents are so fearful that religious structures might be imposed on them that they have fought to prevent the ultra-Orthodox from moving into their neighborhoods or setting up yeshivas.

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Reagan Said to Seek Right To Sell Arms to Argentina

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in yet another break with the policies of its predecessor, will ask Congress this week to lift the prohibition against sales of military equipment to Argentina, informed sources said.

The request to lift the military sales ban to Argentina is expected to go to Congress along with a more controversial request to lift a ban against open or covert U.S. aid to rebel forces in leftist Angola.

Earlier, the administration announced another controversial step involving a military regime in Latin America. It said it was lifting two of the sanctions imposed on Chile for its refusal to cooperate in the investigation of the role some of its former intelligence officers in the murder in Washington of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean diplomat.

The sales ban was imposed in 1978 under an amendment sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. Argentina was seeking then to buy about \$100 million worth of military equipment but was widely accused of human rights violations. The Reagan administration, however, has set out to downgrade the importance of human rights in its diplomacy.

Private Criticism
In announcing the move to lift the State Department spokesman, William J. Dyess, said the recent "abnormality" in U.S.-Argentine relations was owing in large part to the Carter administration's outspoken position on human rights. And he promised that future criticism of rights violations in "authoritarian" but friendly countries such as Argentina would be conducted in private.

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U.S. Arms Budget Puts Its Money Where Its Men and Ships Are Not

"We don't want to fight. But, by Jingo, if we do, we've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Ships, men and money have been considered the essential ingredients of military preparedness since long before at music-hall city became popular at a moment of tension between the British and Russians in 1870s.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's presentation last week of an expanded military budget for the next fiscal year has made it clear that the Reagan administration feels the United States is lacking two of the three.

The Navy needs ships that are still in the minds of draftsmen, he said, and there are not enough men to go around in the armed services. The only ingredient that the nation does have, if the administration has its way, is the money — a military budget of \$184.8 billion in fiscal year 1982.

Three significant military points emerged from Mr. Weinberger's statement and briefings by military and civilian leaders, as U.S. and allied analysts see them. They are: • The threat of nuclear war, although still present, has receded. • Military preparedness is now concentrated on conventional forces and their response to crises in the Third World, rather than primarily on the Soviet threat in Western Europe.

The projected expansion of the Navy, the fleshing-out of the Army's hollow divisions and other deployments of manpower may be beyond the resources of the all-volunteer forces and, if the international situation worsens, this may lead to a resumption of the draft.

Elation at the Pentagon over an expanded budget is balanced by continuing interservice rivalries. The Army thinks the Navy has been treated too lavishly, and the Air Force would have preferred more emphasis on adding fighter aircraft, especially F-16's, in view of the expanded deployment of advanced Soviet fighters.

Adm. Robert L. J. Long, commander in chief in the Pacific, told

NEWS ANALYSIS

Congress recently that the Russians have added "more new fighter-interceptor aircraft in the last year to their Far East forces than the U.S. has fighters in the entire Pacific air force."

Few in a Navy largely commanded by "carrier admirals" question a program that would establish 15 aircraft carrier combat groups. The carrier would be the centerpiece of a group including surface combatants and submarines.

Vulnerable to Missiles
The Navy sees these battle groups — even if one or two are centered on World War II vintage carriers like the Oriskany or the Bon Homme Richard — as the most effective means of projecting power into the Third World. At the same time, the carrier groups could provide air support for NATO forces in the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

Some U.S. officers are uneasy, however, about the pace of programs that are expected to provide protection for the carriers. The latter, they admit, are vulnerable — as is everything else in surface combat — to precisely guided missiles. Consequently, there is considerable interest in Navy Secretary John F. Lehman's pledge to seek

the delivery of two Aegis fleet air defense cruisers every two years.

Some critical questions have also been asked about the Navy's decision to pull two World War II battleships, the New Jersey and the Iowa, out of mothballs and to fit them with new engines and missiles for active duty. Strategists argue that the battleships would be useful in some situations, such as the support of a landing in the Third World. But there are doubts about their effectiveness in other combat circumstances.

"You're going to pit the New Jersey launched in 1942 against the Kirov launched in 1979?" a foreign analyst asked incredulously. The Soviet Union's Kirov is an ultra-modern, nuclear-powered, 30,000-ton surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missile.

Large Financial Deployment
The more than \$1 billion allotted to the Rapid Deployment Force was applauded by foreign analysts, although some argued that more should have been invested in the force.

With many Army units in this country under strength, Mr. Weinberger proposed increasing military personnel this year by 10,000, just under the strength of a Soviet division, and by 25,000 next year. He also plans to increase civilian labor in the Defense Department, freeing other personnel for military duties.

Will these measures suffice? Some European analysts believe they will if there is a steady flow of advanced weaponry to all three services and if the maintenance units have both the machines and the technologically trained servicemen required to handle them.

But many foreign experts hold that without a draft or its equivalent the services will be unable to find the men and women qualified to handle the new weapons.



Vice President Bush, right, expresses sorrow in Atlanta over the city's murdered children. Mayor Maynard Jackson listens.

Bush Visits Atlanta, Calls Killings Trauma for U.S.

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Vice President Bush visited the families of murdered and missing Atlanta children over the weekend, discussed the case with local officials and said he hoped the \$1.5 million in federal aid would end "the trauma to the city and indeed the trauma to the entire country."

Then Mr. Bush met a task force of law enforcement officials who are probing the deaths of 20 children and the disappearances of two others. He praised their record of working together and said, "Cooperation of this nature, in my judgment, will be the thing that leads to the solution of these crimes."

President Reagan directed Friday that \$1.5 million be given to Atlanta to help defray the costs of the investigation, describing the unsolved murders and disappearances as "one of the most tragic situations" ever to confront a U.S. community.

22d Victim

As the grant was being announced, the special task force added the 22d black child to its list of victims since July, 1979. The child was Joseph E. Bell, a 16-year-old boy last seen March 3.

The president said the money was to cover extraordinary expenses of the investigation such as overtime pay for police officers. He said he had also increased to about 40 the number of FBI agents assigned to the cases.

Mr. Bush said he and Mr. Reagan had discussed the Atlanta killings at each of their weekly private lunches since the inauguration Jan. 20. He said he had wanted to come to Atlanta to express his concern since then.

But he said that he had feared that such a trip might be taken as "grandstanding." He said that now that the federal government had decided to aid the city, the visit he had wanted to make "has become more appropriate."

Mr. Bush said that he had raised his concern about appearances in a conversation Saturday with former President Jimmy Carter. He said Mr. Carter had assured him by telephone that the visit was appreciated in Georgia.

Ray of Light

Mayor Maynard Jackson, joining Mr. Bush at a news conference Saturday, took the same view. He said the president's visit and Mr. Reagan's decision to provide U.S. funds "bring a shaft of light and the promise of a better day."

Despite charges from some black leaders, such as Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, that help would have come more quickly if the dead and missing children had been white, a high-ranking administration aide said that if they had been white it was almost certain that the federal government would not have provided help to the affected city.

Insisting that his name not be used, the aide said there was real concern about setting a precedent of aid in local police matters. But he added, the administration decided that it would not "be a very smart thing to do" to make a stand on that principle at this time.

Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Mr. Reagan had provided the money because he "couldn't stand the pressure of criticism of his economic program

as harmful to the pocketbooks of the poor.

But Mr. Jackson, calling Mr. Reagan's decision "sensitive and caring," warned, "Let there be no one engaging in cynical questioning of the motives of the White House."

Law enforcement officials and forensic scientists are now theorizing that fewer than half of the victims were killed by the same person.

After months of investigation, officials believe that as many as nine or 10 killers, acting separately and perhaps for different reasons, might be responsible for the deaths of the 18 boys and two girls, who ranged in age from 7 to 16. Two boys, 10 and 16, are missing and feared dead.

According to officials interviewed in recent weeks, the clearest pattern has emerged with the last several deaths. It suggests that if a determined "stalker" was out loose in Atlanta before late 1980, one is now, in part, perhaps, because of publicity about the killings.

19 Die in Chicago Fire

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A fire in a four-story apartment building on the city's North Side early Saturday killed at least 19 persons and injured a dozen. The fire was believed to have started in a first-floor laundry room. Witnesses said "everybody panicked" as the blaze raced from the basement to the roof.

"I have every hope that the situation can be solved. Once you locate where the important differences lie, I think they can be resolved," Mr. Stevens told reporters Saturday in Mogadishu, where he arrived from Djibouti on a 10-nation African tour.

He planned talks here with President Mohammed Siad Barre and a visit to camps housing some of the more than 1 million refugees from the Ogaden.

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, says he has hopes the Somali-Ethiopian conflict over the Ogaden can be settled.

Deterrent

Still, many agree that in some states, such as New York, the program has had one key beneficial effect. It has served as a "surprising deterrent," tending to make people leave the welfare rolls rather than work at menial jobs.

The current Reagan program has antecedents in a proposal shaped by the late President John F. Kennedy in 1962 that placed welfare recipients in community jobs. That measure merged into

Congressmen, Studying Reagan Tax Cut, Dispute Effects on High, Middle Incomes

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposed three-year tax cut would provide virtually no major benefits to Americans who now have annual incomes between \$15,000 and \$35,000, according to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

But the Reagan proposal would reduce taxes substantially for upper-income Americans. Rep. Reuss said Saturday in a statement accompanying a new committee analysis of the president's tax-cutting plan.

His conclusion was disputed by Sen. Roger W. Jepsen, R-Iowa, vice chairman of the committee, who said in a separate statement that Mr. Reagan's tax cut would be "remarkably even-handed" in its effect on middle-income and upper-income groups.

The clash centered on inflation — which tends to raise earnings and then subject them to higher taxes — and its implications for the president's proposal.

The committee study assumed a 35-percent increase in income to keep pace with 35-percent inflation over the next four years — the same inflation rate in the Reagan administration's economic assumptions.

"A family whose income in 1980 amounted to \$29,000 would today pay a 32-percent marginal tax rate," the committee study said. "Four years from now, inflation will have raised that family's income to \$39,150."

Under today's tax schedule, that family would pay a maximum tax rate of 43 percent on its enlarged income. Under Reagan's program, that rate would be cut to 32 percent — the same rate the family would pay on a smaller income in 1980.

OUA Head Gives View on Ogaden

The Associated Press

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, says he has hopes the Somali-Ethiopian conflict over the Ogaden can be settled.

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Blacks in U.S. Fear Worsening of Status Under Reagan's Stress on States' Rights

By Sheila Rule

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "I can remember being arrested at the City Hall lunch counter in Atlanta in 1960," State Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia said the other day, recalling how Southern states resisted efforts by civil rights activists to end racial discrimination.

"The cafeteria had a sign in front that said, 'The public is welcome,'" Mr. Bond said, "but the district attorney said the state had the power to regulate whether or not blacks and whites could eat together in a public tax-supported place. Now Reagan now conjures up a return to that dark underside of states' rights."

Mr. Bond and many other blacks around the country are worried about President Reagan's effort to revive the old doctrine of states' rights. The White House, in developing what it calls a "new concept of federalism," has made states' rights a major focus of the administration.

Among other things, the concept provides a way to whittle down financial obligations to state and local governments, as it gives the states more control over such programs as welfare, health care, food stamps and education.

The administration hopes to divorce the doctrine from its association with the racial discrimination that was carried out by states' rights advocates of the past. But many blacks believe attainment of

this last goal is improbable, if not impossible. They remember the lynchings, the vicious dogs that were used on demonstrators, the jailings and the terror that accompanied their struggle to win civil rights.

"For black people, states' rights has mainly been states' wrongs," the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, president of Operation People United to Save Humanity, a civil rights group based in Chicago, has said. He says that although the federal government has not done all it should for civil and human rights, it has generally done better than individual states.

Mississippi Speech

Last August blacks reacted with concern to a campaign speech Mr. Reagan made in Philadelphia, Miss., in which he told an overwhelmingly white crowd that he believed in states' rights and that if elected he would "restore to states and local governments the power that properly belongs to them." And many feel he is now modifying the federal apparatus that they say grew out of the abuse of states' rights and responsibilities.

Although the Reagan administration insists its concept is in no way intended to discriminate, blacks view the president as naive and insensitive about the potential racist consequences of sharply increasing the power of the states. Even now, as one former civil rights activist put it, the states have to be "practically held hostage at gunpoint" to extend basic rights.

Concern about Mr. Reagan's concept of federalism appears to cut most deeply in the area of voting rights. The White House has not said whether it will seek to re-

new the Voting Rights Act of 1965 when it expires next year. The act is regarded by many as one of the most effective civil rights laws and gives federal protection to minority groups.

John Lewis, who was chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which played a major role in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, said: "I remember the so-called literacy tests in the South and how, according to one local registrar in Selma, Ala., in 1964, a black principal at a local school couldn't read or write well enough to vote."

Mr. Lewis, who is now an official of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank in Atlanta, said: "The Voting Rights Act is still the lifeblood of political involvement for blacks. We have suffered too long to be blind to the possibility of what could happen under the banner of states' rights. When I was growing up in rural Alabama, there was a States' Rights Party and that was a white party."

And in a reference to a former governor of Alabama who was a leader in the fight against federally ordered racial integration in the 1960s, Mr. Lewis said: "George Wallace preached states' rights and look at what we got."

Hinson Quitting U.S. Congress

The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss. — Rep. Jon C. Hinson, R-Miss., charged with attempted oral sodomy in a House office building man's room in Washington, announced his resignation effective April 13.

Rep. Hinson, 38, who has been in seclusion since his arrest Feb. 4, said in a statement Friday that he had come to a decision after "weeks of medical care and self-inquiry. ... I have faced the fact that, for a time, I am emotionally unable to continue my work and must concentrate the total of my energies on my recovery."

Originally charged with oral sodomy, a felony, he pleaded not guilty to a reduced charge of attempted oral sodomy, a misdemeanor. The state's Republican leaders had urged him to step down. Gov. William Winter is to call a special election within 60 days of the resignation.

Bomb Kills Man in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A reputed crime leader, Phillip Testa, died Sunday when a bomb exploded at his son's home in south Philadelphia, police said.

Fun's Fun, U.S. Says, but It Finds Phone Company's Bill Is No Joke

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. General Services Administration decided last December that it was time to get serious about Dial-a-Joke. It figured that employees of government agencies in New York were spending so much time ringing up Dial-a-Joke — and 25 other telephone company Dial-it services — and that \$3,000 a month was being added to the government's local phone bill.

So the GSA asked the New York Telephone Co. to install special devices on switching terminals to make it impossible for employees to dial any of the three city-wide exchanges the company sets aside for Dial-it.

The company agreed and then delivered a punch line of its own. The bill to do the job would be about \$100,700 more than officials of the GSA, which administers all federally owned buildings, say they were originally told.

Police Officer Killed In Brazilian Walkout

United Press International

SALVADOR DA BAHIA, Brazil — A police lieutenant was shot to death and another was wounded when a group of striking police patrolmen clashed with marines who had taken over the policemen's job, officials here said.

They said the fight, which broke out Saturday, apparently was over a police mibus that the marines had appropriated. About 10,000 patrolmen are striking in this city to press demands for pay increases of up to 200 percent.

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Fair Play and Japanese Cars

The drive to limit imports of Japanese cars is heating up, and so is the rhetoric of protection. Old-fashioned jingoism has not worked: Scare stories about a Foreign Menace seem downright absurd in 1981. But sophistic appeals to the American sense of fair play may, unfortunately, accomplish what flag-waving cannot. Consider these questions:

Other countries won't let Japanese cars in. Why must we? It's true that Toyota, Honda and Datsun have a tough time elsewhere. Italy admits only 2,000 Japanese cars a year. France informally limits the Japanese to just 3 percent of its market. Even West Germany, that bastion of free world trade, imposes a 14 percent duty on Japanese cars, compared with 3 percent in the United States.

The appeal of such restrictions is doubly attractive at Ford, which sells almost as many cars in Europe as in the United States. But it misses the essential point. The 1.9 million Americans who bought Japanese cars last year didn't do so as a favor to the employer but because they preferred Japanese models. The fact that European governments deny their consumers such a choice does not make it right to deny Americans the opportunity to choose.

Japan won't let us sell enough to its people. It deserves no better treatment here. Japan certainly protects its inefficient farmers with a vengeance; one recent report estimated that the Japanese farm lobby costs its public \$15 billion a year in higher food bills. And indeed, until recently a web of protectionist rules made it difficult for U.S. manufacturers to crack the Japanese market.

That, however, is only half the story. Next to Canada, Japan is America's largest foreign

customer, buying goods worth more than \$20 billion a year. Most of the purchases are food and raw materials that Japan needs to survive. But under pressure from Washington, the market for manufacturers is gradually opening.

It is surely worth keeping up the pressure. But no one can seriously contend that curbs on Japanese cars would serve the diplomatic cause very effectively. Besides, imposing a quota for this purpose would violate the terms of trade treaties the United States has signed.

Domestic carmakers only want three years' "running room" to catch up. What harm can be done in three years? Plenty. By conservative estimate, cutting back Japanese imports by 300,000, to 1.6 million cars a year, would permit price increases on both U.S. and Japanese cars to a total of at least \$1 billion annually, and probably more. That translates into a consumer cost of at least \$50,000 for every U.S. worker who would be re-employed.

Worse, there is no reason to believe that a three-year quota would self-destruct on schedule. Quotas on textile imports, which were imposed years ago theoretically to give the domestic industry a chance to retool, have become virtually permanent. Britain tried protecting its automakers for many years. Now, the accumulated costs of bad management and featherbedding have driven the industry to the brink. If anything, such protection seems to retard a shift to more productive manufacture. Take away the pain and the patient forgets he is ill.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

But It's Not 1933

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum was going after David A. Stockman at a hearing the other day for the cuts that the administration has proposed in aid for the poor. Never a man to understate his view, the senator called Mr. Stockman cruel and inhumane. Mr. Stockman replied that slow economic growth can inflict greater suffering on the poor than any of the budget cuts that he has in mind. For poor people, he argued, the greater cruelty would be toleration of economic policy that fails to create jobs.

Mr. Stockman is quite right to emphasize the stake that everyone, and especially everyone who's poor, has in steadily rising employment. Even if you would not necessarily have chosen precisely the same welfare cuts as Mr. Stockman, the broad purpose — to make the economy grow more surely, with less inflation, by cutting taxes and budgets — is an altogether rational one.

Now for a caution: The administration, and a great many other people, have been talking in the most extravagant terms about the terrible state of the economy. It is alleged to have fallen into such dire straits that its condition justifies even the sharpest swerve to new precepts. In this atmosphere it's easy to forget that in some respects the economy has been performing rather well. In what respects? In, above all, the creation of new jobs.

Late last year, most forecasts warned of rising unemployment this winter. That hasn't happened. The unemployment rate in February, at 7.3 percent of the labor force, was substantially higher than the rate of 6.2 percent a year earlier. But there were actually more people employed last month than the winter before.

The explanation is the rapid growth of the labor force. Part of it is due, as you might expect, to the high birth rates 20 years ago. Another substantial part of it results from

the strong and continuing trend among women to seek and find jobs. When the unemployment rate sticks on a plateau, it doesn't mean that no new jobs are being created. It means that jobs are being created only as fast as people are coming into the market to look for them.

Everyone would like to see them created a little faster, to bring the unemployment rate down. But it's important not to misjudge the magnitude of recent progress. Americans commonly think of the 1970s as a time of economic stagnation. Over the decade, the number of people unemployed nearly doubled, from 4 million to the present 7.8 million — not a happy development.

But in the same period, since 1970, the U.S. labor force has risen from 83 million people to 106 million. There are 19 million more jobs now than there were in 1970. That is a staggering increase — and a much larger one, incidentally, than in the booming 1960s.

It's true that much has gone wrong in recent years. But the U.S. economy has continued to expand and to employ most of the people who came looking for work. It is important for officials who make policy not to let themselves be captured by the currently fashionable rhetoric of crisis. The economy has not stopped growing. It is showing signs of malfunction, and the inflation rate is dangerously high.

Mr. Reagan likes to evoke the example of Roosevelt and the Hundred Days to indicate the scale of the changes that he wants to undertake. But there's been no crash. Even after the unpleasant surprises of 1980, with its wildly high and unstable interest rates, business has been expanding and employment has been rising again. It is a time for careful experimentation in policy. But it's not an emergency that demands immediate surgical solutions. It's not 1933.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cancer and the Coffee Drinker

So now it's coffee that's a possible carcinogen. Researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health have found a statistical link between drinking coffee and cancer of the pancreas, a gland that secretes digestive juices. They think coffee may cause more than half the 20,000 deaths in the United States from this lethal disease each year.

The news has upset some coffee drinkers. A few fear mortal danger. Others feel indifferent toward this latest in a long bombardment of cancer scares. What's a coffee drinker to think?

The Harvard study ought not to be dismissed. Confused coffee-drinking laymen, ourselves among them, will best consider the evidence and look for more.

The researchers interviewed more than 1,000 hospitalized patients about their personal habits. They found to their surprise that patients with pancreatic cancer drank significantly more coffee than a control group of patients suffering from other ailments, including other cancers. The finding

gains credence from its publication in the eminent *New England Journal of Medicine* and from the reputation of the study team. Its leader, Dr. Brian MacMahon, is a highly respected epidemiologist who in the past has defended industry positions on issues of public health. He is not an alarmist.

Whether to give up a pleasant habit in the face of such evidence is hard for nonscientists to judge. If the Harvard results are valid, coffee seems far less risky than smoking but considerably riskier than saccharin. The average American who drinks no coffee, if the Harvard results are right, has one chance in 200 of dying from pancreatic cancer.

Don't look to the experts for the best course of action. Dr. MacMahon, who once drank three or four cups daily, has given it up but won't presume to advise others. Another prominent cancer epidemiologist says he'll keep drinking coffee until the data are more conclusive. After that he may change his mind. So may we.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1906

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt's publication of Maj.-Gen. Wood's report of the killing of women and children in the recent Philippines engagement with the comment: "This, of course, is entirely satisfactory," did not stifle criticism in Congress today. The subject came up in both Houses. The Senate wanted to know what provocation there had been for the extermination of nearly a thousand persons. Previous reports had said everything was quiet in Jolo. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, said that he was unable to understand how the president could endorse the killing of women and children, which had shocked the nation. It was a blot on the country that could not be condoned or excused.

Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1931

LONDON — Plans are being made to bring to London the finest treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamen, which were discovered by the late Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter beneath the sands of Egypt nine years ago. These treasures are to form part of a great Egyptian art exhibition, similar to the Persian Exhibition which has just closed, but far wider in scope and interest. It is hoped to hold the exhibition at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Experts are busy with the problem of exporting the relics, many of them fragile with age. The scheme at present favored by the Egyptian authorities is to send the exhibits under armed escort across Europe to avoid a long sea passage.



Juntas and the Danger of Mixed Signals

By Frank del Olmo

LOS ANGELES — With so much attention focused these days on tiny El Salvador and the U.S. effort there to prop up a civilian-military junta, there has been remarkably little publicity or debate about a rapid campaign by the Reagan administration to improve U.S. relations with military governments elsewhere in Latin America.

Almost unnoticed in the controversy over whether the United States should send more aid to the Salvadoran military has been the fact that in the seven weeks since President Reagan took office, military delegations representing the governing juntas of Brazil, Chile and Bolivia have visited Washington for meetings with State Department and Pentagon officials.

The most notable of these delegations was to arrive Sunday from Argentina, led by Lt. Gen. Roberto Viola, who has been designated by the junta to become that country's next president March 29. He will be received personally by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan's military and foreign policy advisers have begun this outreach campaign because they see all those countries as vital to U.S. strategic interests. They particularly hope that the Brazilians, Argentines and Chileans will use their navies to help guard the South Atlantic against possible incursions by the Soviet fleet.

Brutal Excesses

But, strategic interest or not, friendly gestures toward the military regimes of South America can be expected to generate controversy in the United States at some point, if not now. Each of those juntas has been guilty of some times brutal excesses in rising to power, as the Chilean generals were in 1973 and the Bolivians last year, or in keeping themselves secure, as the Brazilians and Argentines have been for the last decade.

The visits by these Latin American military delegations to Washington are more than merely symbolic. Shortly after the visit of the Chilean group last month, the Reagan administration lifted diplomatic sanctions that had been imposed against Chile when the junta refused all U.S. requests to extradite three officers suspected of plotting the 1976 murder of Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier in Washington. Justice Department investigators who built the case against Mr. Letelier's assassins said it was the first act of terrorism ever carried out in the United States by a foreign government.

When balanced against the Reagan administration's widely heralded stance against international terrorism, the decision to cozy up again to the Chilean junta looks contradictory and even hypocritical, however sound the reasons.

Diplomats, who are always good with euphemisms, refer to the practice of saying one thing while doing another as sending mixed signals. Mr. Reagan and his advisers had best be careful about how enthusiastically they send those signals toward Latin America, however.

Whether Mr. Reagan realizes it or not, Latin America's rightist regimes include some brutal and unsavory characters. Like many other Latin American conservatives, their anti-Communism grows out of motives that are very different from Mr. Reagan's. Often their main interest is protecting their wealth and power against masses of poor people who'd like to share both.

I know a specialist on Latin American military affairs who recently returned from Guatemala telling the story of a young military commander there who, the most of his colleagues in that country's armed forces, was glad to see Mr. Reagan elected — until he saw the effect that it had on conservative Guatemalan landowners.

The young officer and other progressive young military men had been pressuring owners of large haciendas to improve the pay and living conditions of their workers. (Obviously I do not subscribe to the view that all Latin American military men are ogres.)

These soldiers believe, with some logic, that peasants whose lot in life is improved will be less likely to respond to the calls of the leftist guerrilla groups now hard at work trying to win support among Guatemala's rural population.

One military commander had even gone so far as to threaten to withdraw military protection from the fields and roads of any grower not responsive to his workers' needs. For a time, these arguments and tactics seemed to be working, the young officer told my friend.

But ever since Mr. Reagan's election, the officer complained, the landowners had become more obstinate, as had many business leaders in Guatemala City.

"They think that since Reagan got elected everything has changed and they can go back to their old ways," the young officer said. "The way those guys are talking, you'd think they had elected Reagan."

Mr. Reagan should remember that some of these unsavory Latin American conservatives are also not beyond trying to cloak themselves in his respectability.

He got an unpleasant and embarrassing illustration of earlier this month when one of the most hated and feared rightists in El Salvador, Maj. Roberto D'Aubisson, called for a rightist coup in that already unstable country. The rightist leader said Mr. Reagan "would not be bothered" by a coup, and "would accept it."

Maj. D'Aubisson is considered one of the most reactionary figures on El Salvador's political right and is suspected of helping support the "death squads" that have murdered peasants, land-reform workers and even nuns and priests.

The official U.S. policy in El Salvador is to support the civilian military junta that toppled dictator Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, because it is a moderate alternative

to both leftist guerrillas and rightist terrorists. But somehow that message has not gotten through to Maj. D'Aubisson and others like him.

The incident proved so embarrassing to the Reagan administration that the very next day, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. went into an extraordinary closed session of Congress to reassure lawmakers that the White House was not pushing for a rightist coup in El Salvador.

At his press conference later that week, Mr. Reagan had issued a disclaimer of his own. He said a rightist coup in El Salvador "would be of the gravest concern to us," and restated the U.S. policy of supporting the current Salvadoran government against "terrorism of the right or left."

Maybe this time the message got across. But with all the mixed signals, you have to wonder.

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Standard Oil and Symbols

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A friend of mine who owns stock in Standard Oil of Indiana found a letter from the company in her mail the other day. When she opened it, she extracted not a dividend check or a proxy form but a letter from the chairman of the board, John B. Swearingin, which she passed on to me. Addressed "to our stockholders," it was admirably direct:

"President Reagan has proposed to the Congress a comprehensive economic program involving substantial reductions in the federal budget coupled with tax cut proposals that are together designed to restore vitality to the nation's economy and to arrest inflation.

"The management of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) wholeheartedly endorses the president's program, and I am writing to urge our stockholders to express their support for it."

Then Mr. Swearingin talked about the "failures of past programs" and the resulting damage to the economy, concluding that "the package President Reagan has proposed must be enacted, in its entirety, in order to reverse these trends and restore confidence in our economy and in our country."

"Will of the People"

"This may not happen," he warned, "unless the members of the House and Senate are reminded that Mr. Reagan's program represents the will of the people. I urge you, therefore, to write promptly to your representative and to your senators to express your support for his proposals."

Ronald Reagan came to the White House probably less beholden to big business than any other Republican president in this century. Big businessmen came rather late to his cause, only after their original heartthrob, John B. Connally, had demonstrated he had less appeal in the polls than in the boardrooms.

Why, then, does the Standard Oil of Indiana chairman urge us to support a program that would reduce the federal budget and cut taxes? The answer is simple: Mr. Swearingin is simply trying to revive the tradition of public persuasion that has been part of Standard Oil's history since the days when that fabled public relations man, Ivy Lee, undertook to improve the image of his Rockefeller founders.

In the biography of the Rockefeller family by Peter Collier and David Horowitz, Mr. Lee — the ex-newspaperman who among other things suggested that John D. Rockefeller use his philanthropies by handing out dimes — is quoted as telling a group of executives: "Crowds are led by symbols and phrases. Success in dealing with crowds... rests upon the art of getting behind them. We know that Henry VIII by his obsequious deference to the forms of the law was able to get the people to believe in him so completely that he was able to do almost anything with them."

Perhaps the latter-day Standard Oil executives believe the same thing.

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why your editorial could call the Assembly's suspension a "failure," and that such an "accommodation with the interests" at all. Apparently, in your eagerness for de-Maoization and your subsequent disappointment that it was not carried through in the manner of de-Stalinization, you have forgotten that it was Mao, with Chou En-lai, who initiated the Peking-Pong diplomacy, which in turn resulted in the present U.S.-China "alliance," as well as the "opening" of China to the outside world.

REBECCA DREXLER, Lausanne.

JOHN H. CRABB, Ferny-Voltaire, France.

Words and Sentences

Your editorial on Jiang Qing's suspended death sentence is strangely worded (HT, Jan. 27).

In view of the U.S. government's support and intervention on behalf of the late Shah of Iran and Kim Dae Jung, to mention only two out of several infamous political leaders way ahead of Jiang Qing in issues and crimes violating every human right, it is, to say the least, very incomprehensible how and

A-Bombs: The Club And India

By Enrico Jacchia

NEW DELHI — Moame Qadhafi in Chad, a country rich thought to be rich in uranium ore, is a bad prospect for those who care about international order — as bad as Pakistan's efforts to build its "Islamic bomb."

But a decisive blow to nuclear nonproliferation may come from a country that enjoys a firmly established reputation for nonviolence: India. The Indians exploded a so-called peaceful nuclear device in 1974, sending shock waves throughout the world. The shock has been absorbed and now India has all it needs to become a nuclear military power.

The consequences of India's entry into the exclusive "atomic club" (of which the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China are the officially recognized members) would be far-reaching. It would obscure the endeavors of other less-developed countries. There is in fact a formidable difference between India's effort and those of others.

Iraq, Pakistan, or Libya, for instance — three reputed candidates for the military nuclear status — depend heavily on foreign aid. That means that if the local production of uranium is not sufficient to make the bomb is destroyed, it would take years to rebuild the nuclear military capacity of the country.

In fact, a single air attack (presumably by Iranian pilots who partially missed the target) has been enough to stop all the activities of the Iraqi nuclear center near Baghdad and to prompt the departure of the French technicians.

The case of India is entirely different. A visit to the nuclear research center of Trombay, near Bombay, is enlightening. With its 3,000 scientists and a total 25,000 employees, this remarkable institution has nothing to envy in the most advanced nuclear centers of the West. There are about a dozen nuclear research and production centers scattered around the country.

In Tarapur, a new plant for the extraction of plutonium from spent fuel rods has recently been completed. Now India can produce its own plutonium on an industrial scale. The new plant has been tested and the output will reportedly exceed the forecast.

This large autonomous capacity, achieved thanks to an advanced scientific and technological level, explains the lassitude with which the Indian government reacts to U.S. pressure. Washington is reluctant to complete a shipment to Tarapur 3B.

Uranium approved last September by a narrow margin (48-46) in the U.S. Senate. The United States would like the Indians to accept nuclear safeguards and international inspection on their territory.

Political Will

New Delhi sternly refuses and it may be mistaken in the long run to insist. Safeguards are a technical device that would be ineffective against the political will of a scientifically advanced country to go nuclear. The Indian problem is political. There is an overwhelming consensus on this point among European diplomats in New Delhi.

The Indians dismiss the danger for their country of a Pakistani atom bomb, although they pointedly mention reliable reports of a sunn being prepared in the area of Chobistan for a likely Pakistani underground test.

They are fearful of China instead. The easy occupation of Tibet by the Chinese Army has shown the weakness of Indian conventional forces. But China is not yet a large nuclear power and the Indians, as seen, have such a scientific and technological background that they can to some extent match the Chinese nuclear military program.

Only a joint effort by the United States and the Soviet Union is likely to deter the Indians from acquiring nuclear military status. Only these two powers can provide a credible guarantee against China (and with it, test New Delhi's real motivations).

If there is a U.S.-Soviet summit in the near future to review major problems of international order, it should be recalled that for the last 20 years nuclear nonproliferation has had high priority in both Washington and Moscow.

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French Presidential Race Finally in Gear

After Slow Start, Four Candidates Pick Up Pace With Six Weeks to Go

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — Starting the presidential campaign here is as difficult as organizing the croquet game in Alice in Wonderland. The play's assembly and wander off, so do the wickets; and the issues, flamboyant, write up and goggle back the players.

It is three months since Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist, announced his candidacy and then embarked on a long disappearance. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist, has been making hungry candidate since September, but announced only a month ago.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's re-election intentions have hung over the French political landscape for most of his seven-year term. It was not until 10 days ago that he confirmed them. Only the Communist, Georges Marchais, mistaking himself, some say, for an American candidate, came out for himself early and often and ever since.

Burst of Activity

Last week, with the first, or estimation, round of the election only six weeks away, the four major candidates are finally off. In one 48-hour burst of activity, the four made successive, intensive presentations to the public: The format — two news conferences and two television interviews — did not allow a great deal of substance to come out, but it did provide glimpses of the styles and political concerns of each of the candidates.

Jacques Chirac, whose intense smile dominates the billboards of Paris — he is the mayor — is a decided underdog to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the country's conservative vote. He is at this point trying harder, although this may not be a good thing in the country of Talleyrand and his celebrated phrase, "Above all, not too much zeal."

Interviewed on television, Mr. Chirac displayed the dual manner

toward journalists that, to one degree or another, all the candidates use. He repeatedly informed his principal questioner when it was time to change the subject, and at one point scolded him for impoliteness.

All this has given French commentators, who tend to look to the United States for movies and election campaigns, the opportunity to compare him with President Reagan.

Marchais Exuberant

Mr. Marchais, whom the French press enjoys because it does not feel that it needs to be respectful with him, responded with his usual exuberant belligerency at a journalists' lunch. Asked about the conflict between the Communist Party and its intellectuals, many of whom have left or been expelled, he retorted, "We still have more intellectuals than some parties have members." Anyway, he added, "any democratic party would expel members who called for the defeat of the party candidate."

Mr. Mitterrand, whose Socialist followers are particularly unhappy with the implications of the new conservative line of the U.S. administration, lifted one of Mr. Reagan's main campaign themes to attack Mr. Giscard d'Estaing: "French voters will ask themselves: Are they better off or worse off than they were in 1974?"

The Socialist leader is a graceful speaker, even if not always forceful. Noting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's television appearance the previous day, in which the president departed from his glacial style of recent years and displayed considerable warmth and charm, Mr. Mitterrand said:

"Mr. Giscard is a good candidate. It is remarkable that he can be such a good candidate and such a bad president. He has a lot of heart for two months every seven years."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's television interview was a considerable success, at least in terms of style. He managed to project both incisiveness and humor, and to overcome the didactic and aloof manner that has marked his more recent appearances.

Even his political enemies give him credit for a superior intelligence, and the president managed to put on a display of wit and agility in the face of some not very demanding questions. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has a decided talent for personal, personal debate — he enjoys it and it shows — and he projected it on the television screen.

The high point, dramatically, was his announcement that the diamonds given to him by Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed emperor of the Central African Empire, had been turned over to charity. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had refused to discuss the matter in any detail until now. His assertion that he has not kept the diamonds, that they were not of great value, and that they were the normal kind of presents given by African leaders during ceremonial visits, has not been seriously disputed, and the issue seems to have been disposed of, for all political purposes.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Police in India Kill 1 During Caste Protest

NEW DELHI — Police shot at demonstrators, killing one and injuring several, in western India during a protest against government programs offering special admission privileges to low caste Hindus, the Press Trust of India news agency said.

The agency said that police, trying to disperse a crowd throwing stones at a national bank in Ahmedabad, the capital of the western state of Gujarat, exploded 90 tear-gas canisters, then fired on the students Saturday.

Study Criticizes U.S. Newspapers For Coverage of Unesco Conference

NEW YORK — A National News Council study of U.S. newspaper coverage of a Unesco conference in Belgrade last year criticizes the press for concentrating on controversial proposals dealing with the media and ignoring stories on the agency's deliberations on social and humanitarian issues.

The council study said its analysis of news coverage in the United States indicates a strong correspondence between the judgment of editors on what constitutes news about Unesco and the fears that their papers express so unanimously on their editorial pages about the possible adverse impact on freedom of the press of Unesco's attempts to achieve a global consensus on problems of international communications.

The study said that stories about the six-day conference dealt mainly with communications issues or with spot news developments, particularly an attack on the Soviet Union by a delegate from Afghanistan who defected. The press did not cover "reports, speeches or resolutions on Unesco's basic activities" such as fighting illiteracy, developing alternate energy sources and sponsoring research in food production, the study said.

The council study covered more than 650 news stories and editorials from newspapers in all parts of the country. It stemmed from a decision by the council to examine coverage of issues at the Belgrade conference, "particularly those relating to international communications."

Chinese Advised to 'Button Up' When Meeting Foreign Visitors

PEKING — The official Workers Daily has cautioned Chinese citizens who deal with foreigners to mind their manners and not leave their pants unbuttoned, eat with a knife or laugh when someone has an accident.

The column on "Things to Bear in Mind When Meeting Foreign Guests" was published as part of China's current campaign to promote good manners and broaden relations with foreign countries. The column apparently was meant for Chinese whose jobs require meeting foreigners, since authorities actually discourage personal contacts between the public and visitors.

Perhaps the most important piece of advice was "when chatting with foreign guests, avoid political arguments at all costs."

The principal guideline given by the newspaper for Chinese contacts with foreigners is to be neither subservient nor chauvinistic. It also pointed out "some words and behavior which we don't mind so much may appear rude or overly humble to foreigners."

"For example, don't ask people [especially female guests] how old they are, don't ask how much they earn, don't casually ask what is the price of their clothing and belongings."

Other admonitions: do not talk too loudly; do not shout greetings from afar; "when you see somebody falling down or having other accidents, you should immediately go forward and help. Never stand aside and laugh; after you have been to the wash-room, properly secure your belt and button up your pants before you come out."

Communists Disillusion Thai Student Defectors

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — He was among the best and the brightest. A brilliant student, he finished first in the nation in his high school examinations, went on to Thailand's best-known university, became a student revolutionary, helped topple the country's military dictatorship in 1973, was caught in a violent rightist backlash three years later and disappeared into the jungle to join the Communists.

Today, Thirayuth Boonmee, 32, pale and frail and recuperating from malaria, is trying to figure out what to do with his life after five years in the jungle as a Communist guerrilla.

"I am damaged both mentally and physically," he said as he was discharged from a Bangkok hospital. He left the Communists, he said, because they were undemocratic, rigid and doctrinaire and because they rejected his ideas about a "just society" for Thailand.

Only last August, in an interview with foreign reporters, Mr. Thirayuth had advocated that the Communists abandon their rural bases and turn to urban guerrilla warfare.

No Place to Go

He surrendered recently to the government under a 1976 amnesty extended to all Communist defectors. His was the latest in a series of defections by idealistic student leaders who went over to the Communists because, in their view, they had no other place to go.

The insurgency is not regarded as a serious threat to the government, but despite the defections it goes on much as it has for the past 15 years — in one analyst's words, "a running sore that refuses to heal."

The student defectors, disillusioned with the Communists but still disgusted by the corruption, inefficiency and injustice of Thai society as they see it, are trying to pick up the pieces of their lives.

One of Mr. Thirayuth's fellow student activists took the same route. Seksan Prasertkul left the Communists a few months earlier and is studying at Cornell University. Mr. Seksan spoke for most of his colleagues when he said recently while on a holiday here:

"My revolutionary life has come to an end. I am now a used product, an obsolete instrument. I just want to lead an ordinary life."

Political Truth

Mr. Seksan also uttered what many observers consider a political truth about Thailand: "Neither the rightist nor the leftist can lead the nation in their desired direction. The most important fact is that the Thai people are not willing to be led in any extreme direction."

Of an estimated 3,000 students,

Kremlin Sets Synthetic Fuels Strategy Similar to Program Advocated in U.S.

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union, apparently concerned about a slowdown in the growth of domestic oil production, has announced a synthetic fuels strategy similar to one being advocated in the United States.

News of the Soviet program, designed initially to test the conversion of coal to oil in small pilot plants, comes at a time when the "miracle of some American synthetic fuels projects seems uncertain," in the wake of the Reagan administration's plan to eliminate direct government subsidies and let private industry carry a larger burden of development costs.

Soviet interest in the development of synthetic fuels, which had not been evident in the past, may reflect a desire in the Kremlin to maintain continued energy independence in the face of tightening domestic oil supplies.

There has been speculation in the West that future shortages of liquid fuels in the Soviet Union may at some point stimulate expansionist tendencies into the Gulf oil-producing region.

The Soviet decision to proceed with synthetic fuels development appears to have been a last-minute decision, possibly made in light of prospects for little, if any, growth in domestic oil production in the 1980s. No synthetic fuels program is mentioned in the guidelines for the five-year plan for 1981-85, published in December and approved by the 26th Communist Party Congress in February with only minor modifications.

The program was disclosed Feb. 23 in a keynote speech by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, at the party congress. The gathering approved the five-year plan and Moscow's domestic and foreign policies for the first half of the 1980s.

"Looking ahead over the long term," Mr. Brezhnev said, "serious consideration must be given to the production of synthetic liquid fuels based on the coals of the Kansk-Achinsk Basin."

The Kansk-Achinsk Basin, in southern Siberia, is a vast repository of a low-grade type of coal known as lignite, similar to huge lignite deposits in the western United States. Although overall reserves are estimated by the Russians at 140 billion tons, the basin contributes less than 1 percent of the nation's coal production.

The lignite disintegrates while being transported; it tends to self-ignite in summer and a high moisture content causes it to freeze in winter. The main options for large-scale use of Kansk-Achinsk lignite are use at mine-site power plants or conversion to synthetic fuels.

Later in the party congress, Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov, in discussing the new economic development plan, said the synthetic fuels strategy urged by Mr. Brezhnev would require the combined efforts of the State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of the Coal Industry and other agencies.

Isvestia Interview

In an interview with Isvestia, the government newspaper, Dr. A.A. Krichko, director of the Institute of Mineral Fuels, said that construction of the first pilot plant had started in the Moscow lignite basin, south of the Soviet capital.

The plant, to be built next to the existing Belkovskaya mine near Novo-Moskovsk, is to be completed in 1983, with a daily capacity to convert 10 tons of lignite into 2.5 tons of liquid fuel, or 18 barrels.

Dr. Krichko, whose institute was said to have developed the technology to be tested, said that work would begin later this year on a larger pilot plant in the Kansk-Achinsk Basin of southern Siberia.

That facility is to have a daily lignite-processing capacity of 75 tons, yielding 130 barrels of liquid fuel. It is to be built southwest of Achinsk, at the Berezhovskoye No. 1 strip mine, one of a series of huge open pits projected for the 1980s along with power plants that would generate electricity for long-distance transmission over extra high voltage lines.

Initial Projects

The initial Soviet synthetic fuels projects are both more limited in scope and substantially smaller than the United States effort envisaged last June, when President Carter signed legislation setting up the Synthetic Fuels Corp., a quasi-governmental entity, and set a goal of producing the equivalent of 500,000 barrels of oil a day by 1987.

The American program, unlike that of the Soviet Union, provided for a number of alternative sources of synthetic fuels, including not only coal-to-oil processes, but ways of converting coal to gas as well as extracting liquid fuel from oil shale. The United States is further advanced in its synthetic fuel program than the Soviet Union. Some American liquid fuels processes have passed the pilot plant stage.

Two Cosmonauts Rendezvous With Salyut-6 Station

MOSCOW — The Soviet T-4 spacecraft carrying two Soviet cosmonauts has docked with the orbiting Salyut-6 space station, Tass reported.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenko and Viktor Savinikh, orbiting since Thursday night, boarded Salyut-6 Friday night after checking the docking unit, Tass said. Both men were reported in good condition and the flight was proceeding normally.

The cosmonauts will perform various tests and checks to ensure the station's continuing operation. During the 3 1/2 years in orbit, the Salyut-6 station has been visited by 13 crews, including 6 teams that included members from allied Soviet nations.

It has not been reported how long the current flight will last, but observers have speculated that the crew may remain in orbit through April 12, the 20th anniversary of the first manned space shot, by cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin.

Pupils in China To Study Morals

PEKING — China's primary schools have been told to begin new courses to teach children to love the Communist Party, serve the people and live frugally, the Chinese news agency has reported.

The instruction came amid reports in the official press about doubts among young people regarding the superiority of Socialism and leadership by the Communist Party. The agency said Saturday that the Ministry of Education has instructed all primary schools to introduce ideological and moral teaching this fall.

Moral teaching should be done in a lively way, through positive examples, to suit young children, the ministry's circular said. It said primary schools should emphasize the "fifty ideals of Communism and hard study to realize China's modernization."

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Leftist Youths Attempt to Burn Berlin Reichstag

BERLIN — In a new flare-up of political violence by radical youths, a group of leftists has attempted to set fire to the Reichstag to protest the evictions of squatter groups that have occupied more than 100 buildings in the city.

A police spokesman said that on Friday night the extremists had smashed the glass entry doors, poured gasoline on the floor of the building and ignited it. The police arrested two men as they fled and at least one got away, the spokesman said. No one was injured and damage amounted to about \$25,000, according to initial estimates.

West Berlin Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel, who visited the scene Saturday morning, condemned the assault and said that the radicals had failed to achieve their political purpose. The Reichstag, the former German Parliament building which was burned in 1933 — giving Hitler a pretext to outlaw the Communist Party and trade unions — was restored after World War II and now houses an exhibition hall and large meeting rooms.

Manfred Kittlaus, director of the anticrime department of the West Berlin police force, said the radicals were part of "the left-wing extremist movement." He did not identify the two men who were caught, except to say that one of them was a 25-year-old West Berliner. He said other radical groups carried out 39 separate attacks on buildings and police cars Friday night.

At noon Saturday, several thousand young people marched in a demonstration through the city's working-class district of Neukölln. Although most of the marchers remained peaceful, small groups hurled rocks and broke store windows. Friday night's disruption also was linked to a call for amnesty by the youth groups for those involved in the earlier clashes.

Terror Suspects Indicted in Italy

FLORENCE — Ending a two-year investigation, Florence prosecutors have indicted 75 suspected members of the Prima Linea (Front Line) urban guerrilla organization on terrorism charges.

They were accused Saturday of carrying out more than 30 armed attacks on police headquarters, military barracks, party offices and other public buildings and murdering a police officer and wounding two others between 1977 and 1979.

3 Malians Sentenced To Die for Coup Plot

BAMAKO, Mali — Three non-commissioned military officers in Mali have been sentenced to death on charges of trying to kill President Moussa Traore in December.

Abdoul Karim Sissoko, considered the mastermind of the plot, is at large and was sentenced in absentia.



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ROME	via Kano 11:30 via Lagos 12:30	via Lagos 07:00 via Kano 08:00	DC10	W 1043 W 1044
AMSTERDAM	20:15	06:00	DC10	W 1015
NEW YORK	via Miami 17:00	via New York 10:10	DC10	W 1051

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Director Rene Clair Dies in Paris at 82

PARIS — Rene Clair, 82, the first person ever to be elected to the French Academy solely for his film work, died at his home here Sunday.

Mr. Clair's career covered 42 years and 28 films. During World War II, he worked in England and the United States where, among

OBITUARIES

other films, he directed "I Married a Witch," starring Frederic March and Veronica Lake, "The Ghost Goes West" and "It Happened Tomorrow."

In 1965, 20 years after his return to France from the United States, an interviewer asked him if he was at all nostalgic about his Hollywood years. "Absolutely not," he replied. "But the years here in France — oh yes!"

He attended schools in Paris, spent six months driving an ambulance in World War I, then embarked on a career as a journalist on the paper "L'Intransigeant."

He also tried acting, and it was during his brief career before the camera that he took the name Rene Clair. In the early 1920s, he met the director Jacques de Baroncelli, who convinced him to move behind the lens.

This was followed by "The Phantom of Moulin Rouge," "The Italian Straw Hat" and "The Imaginary Voyage." In each film, Mr. Clair provided his own scenario, which led to an early critic to coin a new word to describe him: "cinematist."

When he moved into sound, his films of 1930-1932 insured his international success. To the critics who said that "A Nous La Li-

berte" was the inspiration for Chaplin's Modern Times, he replied: "If he copied me, it is an honor for me. He is the most talented of all the comic film writers; he is the master of us all."

He returned to France in 1945. His first postwar film, made the next year, was "Silence is Golden," an old-fashioned sentimental comedy starring Maurice Chevalier. It was followed by, among other films, "Les Belles de Nuit" (1953); "Les Grands Manoeuvres" (1955); with Brigitte Bardot, his first color film; and his last picture, "Les Fetes Galantes" (1956).

Mr. Clair was honored as one of the grand old men of the French cinema — he was inducted into the French Academy in 1962 — but he never regained his prewar stature. His world of fantasy and poignant sentimentality was swept away by the "New Wave" of young French directors such as Francois Truffaut, Jean-Luc Godard, Alain Resnais and Louis Malle.

—FRANK J. PRIAL



Rene Clair

di's "Othello" in December, 1976. It was followed by a Europe-wide telecast of Bellini's "Norma" in January, 1977.

In a statement, President Sandro Pertini said he was "profoundly saddened" by Mr. Grassi's death which he called "a grave loss" to the Italian cultural world. "He left an indelible mark in the contemporary history of Italian theater," the president said.

Paolo Grassi

MILAN (AP) — Paolo Grassi, 62, a former director of La Scala Opera House and head of Italy's state-run RAI broadcast network, died at a London hospital Friday night, La Scala officials reported.

Mr. Grassi had undergone coronary bypass surgery on Tuesday.

He led the famed Milan opera house through the financially troubled years of 1972-77, then took over the vast RAI television-radio network in early 1977, remaining in the post until late last year.

Mr. Grassi was instrumental in bringing about the live telecast of La Scala operas, starting with Ver-

Robert Pete Williams

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Robert Pete Williams, 66, a powerful blues singer whose unique music helped win him a pardon from a life prison sentence for killing a man in a barroom brawl, has died.

Mr. Williams had heart trouble and cancer. When word of his Dec. 31 death was announced last weekend, jazz historians said the delay was typical of the isolation that fostered his music.

Mr. Williams lived at Rosedale, a rural community about 20 miles west of Baton Rouge.

Kuwaitis Are Contending With Pressures To Broaden Rights of Foreign Workers

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — Oil wealth and the welfare state have combined to raise the specter of a potentially explosive Kuwait whose first-class citizens are threatened by second-class residents who vastly outnumber them.

Never officially mentioned, but rarely far from Kuwaitis' minds, is the question of eventually naturalizing some of the foreign population of 1.35 million Pakistanis, Egyptians, Palestinians and others who make up 70 percent of the work force.

The problem was one of the most sharply debated during the animated, monthlong campaign that preceded recent National Assembly elections and the restoration of parliamentary life suspended in 1976.

The growing willingness to discuss the previously unmentionable question reflects Kuwait's maturity, its progress in providing welfare-state comforts to all who live

here and the knowledge that the problem is more acute in Saudi Arabia and the other oil-rich Gulf states.

Leading the fight to widen citizenship are generally the more successful, dynamic Kuwaitis, often from old families, who clearly perceive the long-term problems posed by rigid policies. But they do not underestimate the traditional opposition in conservative Kuwait that fears it will be swamped by newcomers who have not yet won their place in the sun.

Those who want change invoke enlightened self-interest. After a generation of welfare that was often restricted to Kuwaitis, the non-Kuwaitis are more keenly competitive in school, university and work than Kuwaitis, it is argued, largely because they have to be to make a decent living.

Annual per capita income for Kuwait is among the world's highest, hovering around \$20,000. But a Bangladeshi working here as a garbage collector, for example, earns far less.

Suleiman Mutawa

Suleiman Mutawa, personnel director at the Kuwait Oil Co., denounces a system that prevents him from recruiting bright non-Kuwaiti residents and training them for the future.

"To get a drilling superintendent I have to search the United States for three or four months and when I find my man he dictates his terms," he says, "because now those skills are found only in the United States whether we like it or not. In a few years' time I could find a young Arab, train him and I'd be sure he has his roots here and would stay here."

An added dividend would be to motivate Kuwaitis to compete, but Mr. Mutawa insists, "There are not enough Kuwaitis to manage the country properly anyhow."

"Anyone who tells you he can run Kuwait with Kuwaitis alone is a damn fool," he added.

Mr. Mutawa believes that granting citizenship to more foreigners would consolidate loyalty to the state, simplify manpower problems, lessen dependence on more immigration and motivate Kuwaitis to work harder.

Planning Ministry specialists are especially worried about motivating Kuwaitis and making them understand the limits of a welfare state.

"Why should every Kuwaiti family have an army of cooks and drivers and maids?" an official asked. "It's morally and economically mad in a population-poor country like ours. It would cost less to send all Kuwaitis to live in hotels in Geneva."

The Planning Ministry claims modest victories in charging the water and power ministries world-level prices for electricity still sold to the public at one-seventeenth of cost.

"We are the most wasteful users of electricity in the world," a planner said, "second only in per capita use to the United States, where most power is used in industry."

Charging the ministries' true costs on the books does not mean that the consumers are being billed for the full amount, but plans are afoot to levy an initial linkup fee.

Some Planning Ministry officials favor an income tax not because the government needs the money, but because they believe Kuwaitis should understand the relationship between effort and reward.

"We've been to the doctor and he's diagnosed the malady," Mr. Mutawa said. "The problem remains how to proceed if indeed the reformers get the political go-ahead."

The largest of more than 100 nationalities living here are the Palestinians, thought to number more than 300,000. Conservatives invoke old Arab League resolutions binding member states not to naturalize Palestinians as the best reason not to change their status.

Although because of their statelessness the Palestinians tend to work hard and stay out of trouble, they are nonetheless suspect in many Kuwaiti eyes. But many Kuwaitis acknowledge their debt to the Palestinians in helping build the country, which was little more than an extended village of 300,000 inhabitants a generation ago.

The reformers have not thought out in any great detail how they would like to proceed with their plans. But many believe a first step should entail rapidly granting voting rights to the estimated 25,000 so-called second-class Kuwaiti citizens, who over the years have obtained a passport and other privileges of citizenship, but who will be enfranchised only in 1986.

U.S. Rejects Request By N. Korea for Trip

WASHINGTON — The State Department said that it has rejected a request by North Korean officials at the United Nations for permission to attend an international trade conference in Washington.

The rejection was based, in part, a spokesman said Friday, on the "extraordinary level of crude invective being hurled at the U.S. administration and President Reagan personally by the North Korean government."

Not Being a Pig at the Table May Be Better Than Jogging

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of unlikely joggers — pigs — took to a grassy track at Arizona State University in Tempe last April to help two researchers study the effects of jogging and diet on health. For the joggers, the sport ended before the summer was out. They were sacrificed to science, and the two researchers — Ross Consul, a graduate student, and Dr. George Saperich, an assistant professor in the university's food quality program — began the tedious job of examining the study results.

Samples of blood, muscle, fat and other tissue are still being analyzed from 18 pigs that began jogging as piglets, 18 that took to the sport later in life and 18 that led more piglike lives — entirely sedentary.

The early findings suggest that a balanced diet may be more important than exercise in determining good health. Dr. Saperich said. Sedentary pigs on a balanced diet accumulated less fat than joggers on a high fat diet. The joggers, he said, "apparently just adjusted their input to match their caloric output."

The study, which is to be completed next month, has also established that pigs are excellent stand-ins for humans. Dr. Saperich said. Their digestive and circulatory systems are so similar to humans, he noted, that when samples containing lipoprotein components from the blood of some pigs were sent to a local hospital for analysis, the hospital was fooled. "They ran the samples," Dr. Saperich said, "and sent back word to us that they thought these athletes were in great condition."

Parley on Sea Law Elects Singaporean as Its Head

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The conference being held here to write a broad code governing the use of the deep seas has chosen Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore as its president.

Since last Monday the Asian countries, whose turn it is to pick the president of the Law of the Sea Conference, have been wrangling in private over whom to choose. Under United Nations practice, major posts must be filled by a

consensus or by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Koh, a widely respected Harvard-trained lawyer, would not hide himself out as an active candidate, so the 45 Asian nations were dividing their votes between C.W. Pinto of Sri Lanka and Satya Nandan of Sri Lanka and Satya Nandan of Fiji. But when they withdrew, the way appeared clear for Mr. Koh, who has played a key part in drafting the complex code.

A last-minute hitch developed when five supporters of the Soviet Union — Afghanistan, Yemen, Viet Nam, Laos and Mongolia — refused to join the consensus. But they finally dropped their objections and Mr. Koh won the post.

The conference was supposed to end its work next month, but the United States has made that impossible. The Reagan administration insists on reviewing all the decisions taken so far, particularly those involving the mining of minerals from the ocean floor. U.S. officials said that Washington was now prepared to bargain only on technical matters, such as the harmonizing of draft texts in different languages.

India Hailstorm Kills 6

NEW DELHI — A hailstorm killed six persons and caused damage estimated at more than \$1 million to crops, livestock and electrical power lines in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, the Press Trust of India said Saturday. The hailstones reportedly weighed as much as 3 pounds.

Cases of Meningitis in U.S. Increase 76%

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cases of meningococcal meningitis, a dangerous infection of the membranes covering the brain or spinal cord, have increased dramatically in all regions of the United States in the first two months of 1981.

By the end of February, 781 cases had been reported to federal Centers for Disease Control — a 76-percent increase over last year's figure for the same period. If the trend continues, more cases of the disease will occur this year than in any year since 1954.

If the present rate continues, there may be 4,500 cases of the disease this year, compared with about 18,000 in 1943, when outbreaks in the armed forces contributed to the total. Hardest hit this

year have been Houston and Miami.

Experts at the disease centers theorize that a severe influenza season this year may have contributed to the rise by lowering some people's resistance to the disease. One federal epidemiologist said health officials are concerned by the increase, but that so far it does not appear as serious as the major U.S. epidemics in the 1920s, '30s and '40s.

Meningococcal meningitis is caused by bacteria that enter the body through the nose or throat and infect and inflame the meninges, the delicate covering of the spinal cord and brain. Although antibiotics can cure the majority of cases — particularly if given promptly — about 15 percent of

the victims die; most of the rest recover completely.

The federal epidemiologist said a related, rarer form of meningococcal infection — in which bacteria enter the bloodstream — is fatal in as many as 29 percent of cases, sometimes killing within hours.

Young children are vulnerable to the illness, particularly those who play in close contact with one another at nursery schools or day-care centers. This year, for the first time, five cases occurred in a single classroom of an elementary school in Houston. In the past, epidemics of the disease have occurred among military recruits living in crowded barracks, but recruits are now vaccinated upon entering the service.

The Luxembourg Stock Exchange starts gold fixing on Tuesday March 17th 1981

Daily official price fixing at 10:30 a.m. local time



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A brochure on the Luxembourg Gold Market is available on request from the above Luxembourg institutions

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

International Bond Prices - Week of March 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
930	Equipeur Housing	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
931	13 1/2% 1981 Jan	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
932	13 1/2% 1981 Feb	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
933	13 1/2% 1981 Mar	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
934	13 1/2% 1981 Apr	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
935	13 1/2% 1981 May	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
936	13 1/2% 1981 Jun	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
937	13 1/2% 1981 Jul	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
938	13 1/2% 1981 Aug	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
939	13 1/2% 1981 Sep	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
940	13 1/2% 1981 Oct	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
941	13 1/2% 1981 Nov	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
942	13 1/2% 1981 Dec	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
943	Australia	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
944	Canada	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
945	France	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
946	Germany	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
947	Italy	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
948	Japan	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
949	Netherlands	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
950	Spain	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
951	Sweden	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
952	Switzerland	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
953	UK	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
954	USA	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
955	Alfred Brewery	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
956	Amoco Refining	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
957	Bank of Montreal	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
958	Bank of Toronto	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
959	Bank of Victoria	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
960	Bank of Western Australia	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
961	Bank of New Zealand	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
962	Bank of Queensland	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
963	Bank of South Africa	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
964	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
965	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
966	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
967	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
968	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
969	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
970	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
971	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
972	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
973	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
974	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
975	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
976	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
977	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
978	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
979	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
980	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
981	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
982	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
983	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
984	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
985	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
986	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
987	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
988	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
989	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
990	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
991	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
992	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
993	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
994	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
995	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
996	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
997	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
998	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
999	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1000	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1001	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1002	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1003	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1004	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1005	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1006	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1007	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1008	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1009	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1010	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1011	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1012	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1013	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1014	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1015	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1016	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1017	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1018	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1019	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1020	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1021	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1022	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1023	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1024	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1025	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1026	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1027	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1028	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1029	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1030	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1031	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1032	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1033	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1034	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1035	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1036	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1037	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1038	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1039	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1040	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1041	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1042	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1043	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1044	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1045	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1046	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1047	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1048	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1049	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1050	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1051	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1052	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1053	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1054	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1055	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1056	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1057	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1058	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1059	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1060	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1061	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1062	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1063	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1064	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1065	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

AmI	Security	Yield	Price	Life	Cur
1066	Bank of the West	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1067	Bank of the Pacific	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1068	Bank of the South	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1069	Bank of the East	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428
1070	Bank of the North	11 1/2	100	10/12	1428

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Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldschein for dealing prices call.

DÜSSELDORF
Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1
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London

New Chairman Planning Changes, Push Forward for Empain-Schneider

(Continued from Page 7)
 tive officer was also announced as part of the move by the company.
 In an interview published in March, the 44-year-old baron described the frustrating and traumatic experiences that followed his stepping in 1978, describing his return to the company after the two-month period in which he was temporarily lost sight and had a little finger cut by his captors, the baron in the magazine: "I had become a lion tamer. I was no

longer in charge of operations. I recognized that I had lost my combativeness and my authority. My legitimacy was contested."
 Two Decisions
 En route to the United States in 1979, on one of his frequent trips for rest and medical treatment, the baron said, he made two decisions: To sell his share in the family holding company and to name a successor — Mr. Pineau-Valencienne, who had previously worked for the company for 15 years and at the time was a senior executive at Rhone-Poulenc, France's largest chemical-textile company. Mr. Pi-

neu-Valencienne returned to Empain-Schneider as vice chairman last December.
 In spite of everything, I still have a great deal of affection for this group, which was my child," the baron told the magazine, adding that he believed it was his duty "to find the best father."
 There was also high-level pressure by the French government aimed at forcing his departure, sources said. "No one wants to say it very loudly, but the truth is that nothing could happen until Baron Empain was gone," a senior French banker said last week.
 The banker, who has close ties to the government and declined to be identified, said: "The company until Feb. 26 lacked authority on the inside, from the outside, it was vulnerable to a takeover by almost anyone, anytime. It was also anachronistic that the fate of roughly 130,000 people working for the

group should depend on one man."
 Exactly how much Paribas paid is the subject of speculation. Some estimates by French bankers and financial journalists range from 92 million francs to 300 million francs.
 "Not Philanthropic"
 The bank is not hiding its intentions, however. "We are not a philanthropic organization, but we are not short-term oriented, either," a senior Paribas official said. As France's largest private commercial bank with 250 billion francs in assets, Paribas operates in more than 45 countries with a wide range of industrial interests, some of which are complementary to those of Empain-Schneider.
 For example, Paribas owns 9 percent of Usinor, which is merging its steel interests with those of Creusot-Loire. The bank also owns

1 percent of Compagnie Generale d'Electricite, a 50 billion franc company with interests in shipbuilding, nuclear and electrical engineering, whose chairman, Ambroise Roux, is a Paribas board member.
 Paribas officials and Mr. Pineau-Valencienne are cautious in discussing the future, although one of them is denying that Paribas will play a major role in financing oew expansion.
 "We are just beginning to work on future plans. We are now reflecting on the strategy," said a Paribas official.
 That strategy, according to Mr. Pineau-Valencienne, involves concentrating development on four key sectors in which Empain-Schneider, through its affiliates, has traditionally been active: the nuclear, electrical engineering, plant construction and banking

fields. Links with other French companies are not being ruled out.
 "Complementary Interests"
 "We do have complementary interests with those of CGE, for example, and we may do something — perhaps a joint venture," said Mr. Pineau-Valencienne, adding that his main goal was to make Empain-Schneider more competitive worldwide.
 "We may have to sell off certain interests which are complementary with those four axes," he said. "We must adapt ourselves and become more competitive."
 Perhaps the most crucial area is the nuclear industry, considering that Empain-Schneider controls two of the leaders in the field — Framatome, a builder and exporter of reactors, and Novatome, which builds and sells France's fast-breeder reactors.
 French business officials and commentators have regularly stated that with the baron gone and the company in "more secure" French hands, the way is open to Framatome's expansion. Also, Creusot-Loire last month acquired a 15 percent share in Framatome from Westinghouse Electric, boosting its share to 70 percent.

The remaining 30 percent is held by the French Atomic Energy Commission.
 Empain-Schneider's secrecy is also on Mr. Pineau-Valencienne's list of changes. Unlike most French companies of its size, Empain-Schneider does not publish a consolidated balance sheet. Its executives dislike publicity; there is not even a small identifying nameplate outside its headquarters on the Rue D'Anjou here.
 "As part of the housecleaning, I definitely plan to make this place more open and let in the air," Mr. Pineau-Valencienne said.

Russians Deny Report on Oil Find

TYUMEN, West Siberia — An unexploited oil field in West Siberia probably contains large reserves but not the quantities reported in December by a Swedish research firm, according to Soviet oil officials.
 They denied the report by Petrostudies that the discovery was large enough to double the world's recoverable reserves of oil. Soviet officials said it was based on a misunderstanding of Soviet data.
 The officials told western correspondents that the field, named Salimskoye, was big and probably gigantic.
 But they declined to give figures on its reserves and said high underground temperatures and pressures made its oil difficult to extract and that production of significant quantities was unlikely before 1985.
 This was the first official Soviet denial of the Petrostudies report that the field could contain 4.5 trillion barrels of oil.
 Officials had previously expressed skepticism over the report, which indicated the field had seven times the proven reserves of Saudi Arabia.
 Yevgeny Yefremov, a deputy director of West Siberia's Oil Scientific Research Institute, said the mistake had arisen because of a misunderstanding of Soviet terminology.
 He said Soviet geologists had estimated overall hydrocarbons in the Salimskoye field, including hydrocarbons that were not fluid.

Banks Say Hungary Loan Not Destined for Poland

(Continued from Page 7)
 Indian or U.S. commercial bank.
 Hungary late last year paid a 1 1/2% point over Libor on a 10-million loan. But that split the fact that high fees had the effective return to the bank. The 3/4-point margin Hungary is paying now, managers say, is slightly lower fees reflects the same cost to the lender as that earlier loan. But higher margin, the bankers say, lites syndication.
 South Korea, whose borrowing have risen from a low of a 3/4% point over Libor for 10 years to the current 3/4 point over Libor, is expected to try to drive margin back down in an upcoming deal for the Korean Export Bank.
 The Ex-Im bank, which has in its portfolio notes guaranteed by major Western banks, is expected to use these promissory notes as collateral. Thus, its projected \$400-million loan would only partially considered a South Korean risk partially a risk of first class financial banks. The "blended" loan, one U.K. based banker said, could be a low 3/4% over Libor.
 Twenty-four banks have signed a managers of Italy's \$1 billion "quake" loan. The original deal was a 20-bank syndicate, each underwriting \$50 million. The additional participants are used to decrease the amount each is underwriting or than to increase the size of loan to \$1.2 billion — although an increase is not ruled out if location surpasses the goal of a \$1 billion loan.
 Although Italian officials had a goal of having no more than 50 percent of the loan tied to rating ratio based on the prime of U.S. commercial banks, indications are that managers some 70 percent tied to a. Managers insist, however, they have sufficient flexibility pricing the loan to accommodate the wishes of the lenders. The loan is a split 3/4% for five years 3/4% point for the final three years over prime or 3/4% point Libor.
 Creditric de France increased the second time the size of its Libor credit, this time to a final billion from the initially indicated \$600 million. Lead manager in Lyons said the book to \$1.5 billion. The margin on 10-year operation starts at 3/4% over Libor for the first three years and falls to 3/4 point thereafter.
 Meanwhile, has caught to the top of the credit with the completion of a \$1-billion standby on which it pays 3/4 point over Libor for the three years and 3/4 point thereafter if it draws on the loan — very to the best terms ever accord-

Decline in Interest Rates Buys Market

(Continued from Page 7)
 quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate for six-month Eurodollars. Investors will have the option of redeeming the notes at par after 7 1/2 years.
 In the Asia-dollar market, Mitsubishi Bank of Japan is selling \$20 million of four-year, floating-rate certificates of deposit. These are retractable, at the option of investors, to three years. Interest will be set at a quarter-point above the Singapore interbank offered rate for six-month dollar deposits.
 The London branch of Mexico's Multibanco Comex is offering \$20 million of five-year floating-rate CDs, also retractable to three years and also carrying a coupon set at a quarter-point over the Singapore interbank offered rate.
 Two convertibles were priced last week. Tokyu Land Co. sold \$40 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The bonds are convertible into shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange at 325 yen per share, a premium of 3.2 percent over the prevailing price when the terms were set. For the purpose of conversion, a fixed exchange rate of 208.70 yen per dollar was fixed. If future share price makes conversion unappealing, investors have the option to redeem the bonds in 1986 at a 15 percent premium over face value, which would equal an annual yield of about 10.35 percent.
 Ito-Yokado sold \$25 million of 10-year convertible bonds bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent, down from the initially envisaged 6.9 percent. Interest and principal payments are linked to the yen's exchange rate. For purposes of conversion, this rate is set at 206.35 yen to the dollar. For interest or principal payments, this yen amount will be converted back into dollars at the then prevailing exchange rate. The bonds are convertible starting April 10 at a price of 1,184 yen, a premium of 5.7 percent over the price when the terms were fixed.
 The Deutsche mark market was a major beneficiary of the downward trend in short-term dollar rates. The differential between three- and six-month Eurodollar and Eurodollar deposits narrowed to a slim 3 percentage points, down from 4 points at the start of the


month and almost 6 points at the end of last month. This helped pull money into the mark, which ended the week at 2.1085 to the dollar.
 Frankfurt dealers said Midwest institutions were heavy buyers of short-term government paper. Yields on one-year promissory notes ended the week at 11 percent, down from 12.55 percent a week earlier. Yields on three-year notes dropped to 10.35 percent from 11 1/2 percent and five-year yields ended at 10.10 percent, down from 10.40 percent. Bankers also reported strong foreign buying of West German stocks.
 The decline in short-term rates encouraged domestic investors and very substantial sums poured into the bond market, locking up high yields while they were still available, and spilled over into the Eurodollar sector. Prices rose as much as 3 points and the average yield to maturity eased to 10.65 percent from 10.95 percent a week earlier.
 The European Investment Bank's 200 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and priced at par ended the week at 102 1/2. The recent 10-year bonds for the Coal and Steel Community and Asian Development Bank, both bearing coupons of 10 percent, ended the week at 102 1/2 and 101, respectively.
 In other markets:
 • Banque Francaise du Commerce
 • Nordie Investment Bank is offering 100 million Norwegian kroner of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. Pricing will be set in light of market conditions.
 • Finnish Credit Corp., guaranteed by Finland, is offering £15 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 13 1/2 percent. Swedish Export Credit's 13 1/2% of 1986 opened trading last week at 98 1/2.
 • Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, guaranteed by the French government, is offering 100 million guilders of 25-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 percent.

2 Singapore Banks Lower Rate of Prime

SINGAPORE — Industrial and Commercial Bank and the Development Bank of Singapore Saturday said they will cut their Singapore prime lending rates to 13 1/2 percent from 14 percent, effective Monday.
 Other major domestic banks are still posting primes of 13 1/2 to 14 percent while foreign banks are charging up to 15 1/2 percent for Singapore dollar funds.
 Leipzig Trade Fair Opens
 LEIPZIG, East Germany — The Leipzig spring trade fair, a major gathering place for businessmen from East and West, opened Sunday with exhibits by about 9,000 companies from 66 countries.

The announcement appears as a matter of record only

February 1981



French Francs 600,000,000

13 3/4 % Notes due 1986

UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
 BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
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 BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
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 KREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP
 MORGAN GUARANTY LTD
 SOCIETE GENERALE
 BANDUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
 CREDIT LYONNAIS
 KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO S.A.K.
 NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
 WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

Eurobond Yields*
 Week Ended March 11 (U.S. Dollars)
 International institutions 13.61 %
 Industrials, long term 13.86 %
 Industrials, medium term 14.42 %
 Canadian dollars, medium term 14.25 %
 French franc, long term 14.53 %
 Unit of acc. long term 10.55 %
 * Calculated by Lazard Freres Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
 Week Ended March 13 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)
 Total 1,646.6
 Eurod. 3,054.6
 Dollar Equivalents 623.3
 2,645.0 409.6

Treasury Bills

Rate	High	Low	Close
3 1/2	117.10	117.00	117.00
4 1/2	116.10	116.00	116.00
5 1/2	115.10	115.00	115.00
6 1/2	114.10	114.00	114.00
7 1/2	113.10	113.00	113.00
8 1/2	112.10	112.00	112.00
9 1/2	111.10	111.00	111.00
10 1/2	110.10	110.00	110.00
11 1/2	109.10	109.00	109.00
12 1/2	108.10	108.00	108.00
13 1/2	107.10	107.00	107.00
14 1/2	106.10	106.00	106.00
15 1/2	105.10	105.00	105.00
16 1/2	104.10	104.00	104.00
17 1/2	103.10	103.00	103.00
18 1/2	102.10	102.00	102.00
19 1/2	101.10	101.00	101.00
20 1/2	100.10	100.00	100.00
21 1/2	99.10	99.00	99.00
22 1/2	98.10	98.00	98.00
23 1/2	97.10	97.00	97.00
24 1/2	96.10	96.00	96.00
25 1/2	95.10	95.00	95.00
26 1/2	94.10	94.00	94.00
27 1/2	93.10	93.00	93.00
28 1/2	92.10	92.00	92.00
29 1/2	91.10	91.00	91.00
30 1/2	90.10	90.00	90.00
31 1/2	89.10	89.00	89.00
32 1/2	88.10	88.00	88.00
33 1/2	87.10	87.00	87.00
34 1/2	86.10	86.00	86.00
35 1/2	85.10	85.00	85.00
36 1/2	84.10	84.00	84.00
37 1/2	83.10	83.00	83.00
38 1/2	82.10	82.00	82.00
39 1/2	81.10	81.00	81.00
40 1/2	80.10	80.00	80.00
41 1/2	79.10	79.00	79.00
42 1/2	78.10	78.00	78.00
43 1/2	77.10	77.00	77.00
44 1/2	76.10	76.00	76.00
45 1/2	75.10	75.00	75.00
46 1/2	74.10	74.00	74.00
47 1/2	73.10	73.00	73.00
48 1/2	72.10	72.00	72.00
49 1/2	71.10	71.00	71.00
50 1/2	70.10	70.00	70.00
51 1/2	69.10	69.00	69.00
52 1/2	68.10	68.00	68.00
53 1/2	67.10	67.00	67.00
54 1/2	66.10	66.00	66.00
55 1/2	65.10	65.00	65.00
56 1/2	64.10	64.00	64.00
57 1/2	63.10	63.00	63.00
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67 1/2	53.10	53.00	53.00
68 1/2	52.10	52.00	52.00
69 1/2	51.10	51.00	51.00
70 1/2	50.10	50.00	50.00
71 1/2	49.10	49.00	49.00
72 1/2	48.10	48.00	48.00
73 1/2	47.10	47.00	47.00
74 1/2	46.10	46.00	46.00
75 1/2	45.10	45.00	45.00
76 1/2	44.10	44.00	44.00
77 1/2	43.10	43.00	43.00
78 1/2	42.10	42.00	42.00
79 1/2	41.10	41.00	41.00
80 1/2	40.10	40.00	40.00
81 1/2	39.10	39.00	39.00
82 1/2	38.10	38.00	38.00
83 1/2	37.10	37.00	37.00
84 1/2	36.10	36.00	36.00
85 1/2	35.10	35.00	35.00
86 1/2	34.10	34.00	34.00
87 1/2	33.10	33.00	33.00
88 1/2	32.10	32.00	32.00
89 1/2	31.10	31.00	31.00
90 1/2	30.10	30.00	30.00
91 1/2	29.10	29.00	29.00
92 1/2	28.10	28.00	28.00
93 1/2	27.10	27.00	27.00
94 1/2	26.10	26.00	26.00
95 1/2	25.10	25.00	25.00
96 1/2	24.10	24.00	24.00
97 1/2	23.10	23.00	23.00
98 1/2	22.10	22.00	22.00
99 1/2	21.10	21.00	21.00
100 1/2	20.10	20.00	20.00

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Consolidated Trading of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 13, 1981

Symbol	Sales	High	Low	Close	Change
10	142,200	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
11	499,200	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	+1/4
12	416,700	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
13	383,200	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
14	246,100	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
15	228,100	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
16	128,100	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4

Notes: 26,715,000 shares
 * In Data: 248,220,000 shares
 † In Trading: 100
 ‡ In Data: 248,220,000 shares
 § In Trading: 100
 ¶ In Data: 248,220,000 shares
 † In Trading: 100

Sold Options (prices in \$'s)

Symbol	Price	High	Low	Close	Change
10	27.00	31.00	27.00	27.00	+1.00
11	20.25	24.00	20.25	20.25	+1.00
12	12.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	+1.00
13	8.00	11.00	8.00	8.00	+1.00
14	4.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	+1.00

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 Tel. 51 62 51 - Telex 285 205

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

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 Established at Maastricht, The Netherlands

D.Fls. 40,000,000.—
 8 1/4% Bearer Guaranteed Notes 1976 due 1980/83

Notice is hereby given that notes for the amount of **D.Fls. 10,000,000.—** have been drawn in the presence of a notary public for redemption on April 15, 1981.

The drawn notes are those belonging to **REDEMPTION GROUP N° 1.**

Central Paying Agent
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS N.V.
 Amsterdam, March, 1981

Al Saudi Banque announces two new offices in London.

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International Bond Prices - Week of March 12

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of international bond prices with columns for Am/Security, Yield, Price, and various market indicators. Includes sub-sections for SPAIN, SWEDEN, and UNITED STATES AMERICA.

Convertible Bonds

Table of convertible bond prices with columns for Am/Security, Yield, Price, and conversion terms. Includes sub-sections for EUROPE and JAPAN.

Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly Over-the-Counter... Counter prices for the week with net changes from the previous week's last day prices.

Table of over-the-counter market data with columns for Am/Security, Yield, Price, and market indicators. Includes sub-sections for EUROPE and JAPAN.

Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) - Weekly Over-the-Counter... Counter prices for the week with net changes from the previous week's last day prices.

Table of over-the-counter market data with columns for Am/Security, Yield, Price, and market indicators. Includes sub-sections for EUROPE and JAPAN.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Table listing the highest current yields for convertible bonds with conversion premiums under 10%.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending March 13, 1981

Table of American exchange options with columns for Am/Security, Yield, Price, and market indicators.

Explanation of Symbols

AM - American Deposit Receipt; EU - European Currency Unit; L - London; NY - New York; etc.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Am/Security, Yield, Price, and market indicators.

Large table of market data, likely continuation of bond or option prices, with multiple columns for various securities and their prices.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left of the page.

Over-the-Counter

Table of stock prices and market data, including columns for 'Sells in 100s High Low Last Chg' and 'Net'.

Tracy Austin — Sciatica and Frustration

By George Vecsey
PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y. — It was always easy for Tracy Austin. She would hop out of bed every morning and go play tennis as long as she needed, as long as she wanted. Then, two months ago, she felt a pain.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago Exchange Options with columns for 'Option & price', 'Close', and 'Option & price'.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Table of consolidated trading data for NYSE listings, including columns for 'Sales', 'High', 'Low', 'Last', and 'Chg'.

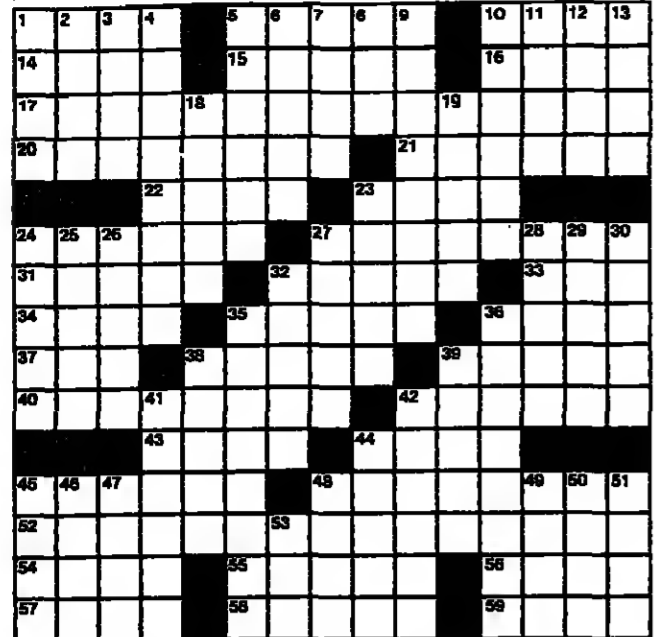
SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications.

Table of senior executive positions with columns for 'POSITION', 'SALARY', 'EMPLOYER', 'LOCAT.', 'QUALIFICATIONS', and 'CONTACT'.

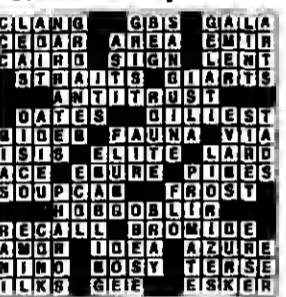
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section containing various job listings and services such as 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'REGENCY - USA', and 'GENEVA'.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malaska



- ACROSS: 1 Shopping center, 5 First president of Germany, 10 Bridge, 14 Wild ox of Celebes, 15 Literary miscellany, 16 Take measured steps, 17 Definitely not, 20 Embodies, 21 Door or gate, 22 Stretched (out), 23 Liqueur, 24 Gambler, 27 Refused to change, 31 Constellation called "The Hunter", 32 Meager, 33 Camel's-hair fabric, 34 Distort, 35 Chinese dynasty, 36 Shellfish, 37 Compass point, 38 Shears, 39 Miserly, 40 Asian country, 42 Pursued, 43 Ready for the road, 44 Piquant, 45 Sound on cobblestones, 46 Foreigners, 48 Telephone hum, 52 Disposed of quickly, 54 Leaning to one side, 55 Declaim, 56 Dismounted, 57 He painted, 58 Moistened, in a way, 59 Golf scores, 7 Cupid, 8 Japanese money, 9 Follow, 10 another's lead, 11 Piquant, 11 Senator's young helper, 12 Exclamations in Essen, 13 N.B.A. team, 18 Whitehorse is its capital, 19 Dart, 20 Kenton and Laurel, 24 Arbor, 25 Expunge, 26 Weary, 27 Flow, area of Scotland, 28 Former Spanish, 29 Degraded, 30 Subdued, 32 Beam, 35 Careless, 36 Pretentious nonsense, 38 Chatters, 39 Spanish-American Indian, 41 Moves along gradually, 42 Attacked with talons, 44 Milano and Napoli, 45 Oriental, 46 Refrain servant, 47 Adored one, 48 Ring decision, 49 Kan. neighbor, 50 Roulette color, 51 Newtons, 53 Tinstone, e.g.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities including Los Angeles, New York, London, and others.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

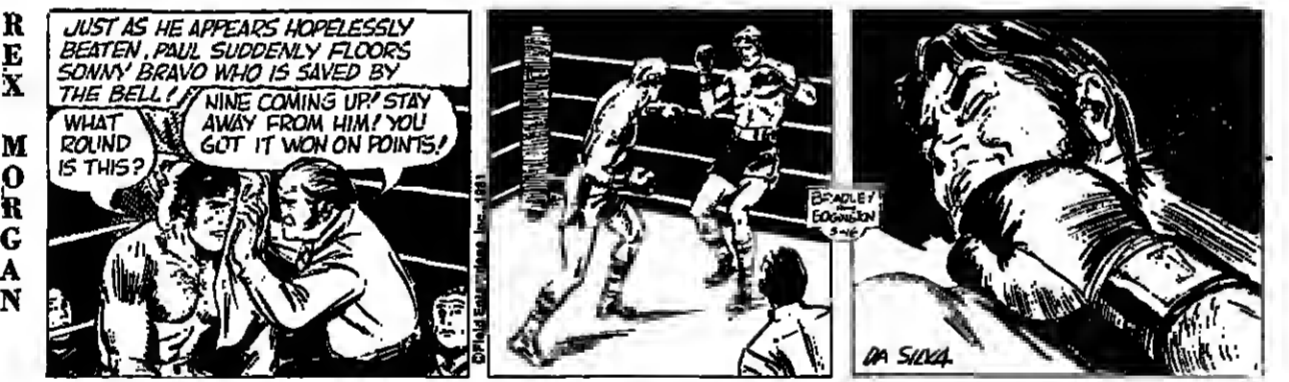
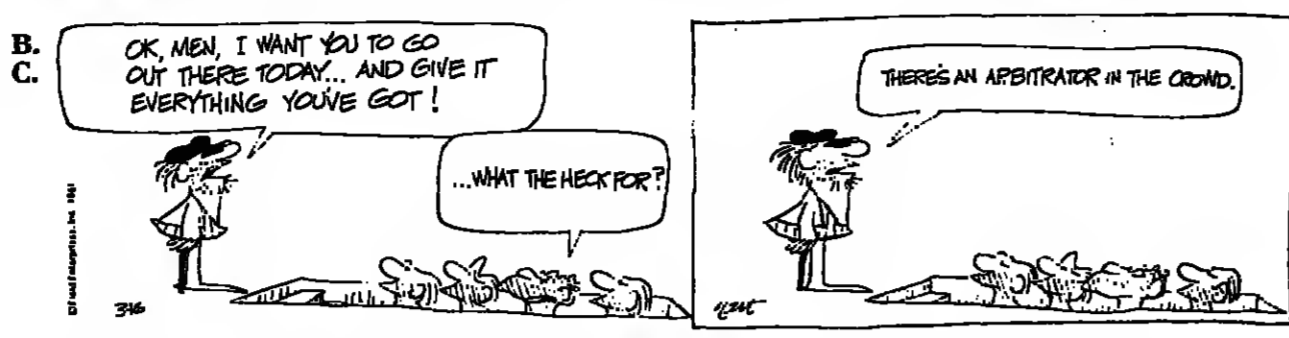
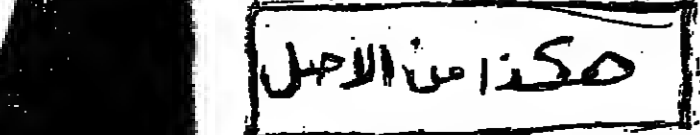
BBC WORLD SERVICE: Broadcasts of 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2100, 2400, 0100, 0400, 0700, 1000, 1300, 1600, 1900, 2200, 2500, 2800, 3100 GMT. List of frequencies for various regions.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and on 28 minutes after the hour. List of frequencies for various regions.

Thieves Return \$75,000 in Loot; (Could It Have Been a Hard Sell?)

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — The county sheriff's office here is not sure whether the thieves who robbed a residence of up to \$75,000 worth of silver and jewels last summer suffered from guilt or just could not find a fence to buy the loot. Sheriff's deputies were puzzled over the mysterious return of all the items, which were stolen last June from a house in the exclusive suburb of Montecito while the owners were on vacation.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words like NAIPO, PULIT, TYNTOK, ATTREY and a cartoon illustration of a man falling over himself.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHITE SUPREMACY: A Comparative Study in American and South African History. By George M. Fredrickson. Oxford, 356 pp \$19.95.

Reviewed by Jim Hoagland

AN American arriving in South Africa is immediately and repeatedly told by his hosts the one thing that he would discover alone. For all of their obvious similarities, racial and otherwise, the United States and South Africa are two very different societies, shaped by historical experiences separate and unequal.

Historical siblings, the United States and South Africa are also historical alternatives, different roads taken by European settler societies expanding into new continents where they both needed the ideology of white supremacy to explain and justify their conquests.

South Africa is an America that was unable to kill off the indigenous peoples the white settlers confronted, an America in which slavery played no great economic role and quickly vanished, an America in which industrialization did not begin until after World War II.

Fredrickson, professor of American history at Northwestern University, skillfully cuts back and forth between the experiences of the two countries, he stresses the continuous and mutable interaction of economic exploitation, demographic pressures, cumulative national character, sexual anxieties and other factors that forged in each nation a psychology of white domination and black degradation.

The Dutch burghers who waded ashore at the southern tip of Africa in the mid-17th century at about the same time that English settlers were heading for America certainly did have a different way of life in mind.

The Dutch burghers who waded ashore at the southern tip of Africa in the mid-17th century at about the same time that English settlers were heading for America certainly did have a different way of life in mind.

CHESS

By Robert

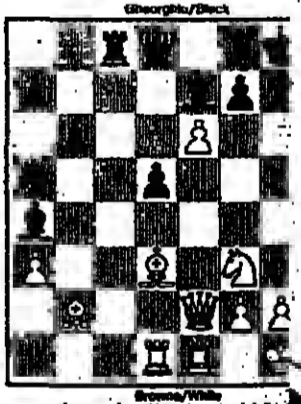
DEFENSIVE technique has reached such a level of competence these days that unlimbering the 16-inch guns of a powerful mating attack leads not to a quick victory but only to a small leak in the enemy's ship — a leak that must be carefully exploited to end in victory.

The major decision as to what type of defensive formation Black should adopt came up after 6 P-K3. The Miles-Selivan game, Baden 1980, featured Black holding the center by 6... P-P3, 7 P-KN3, B-Q3; 8 B-N2, 9 O-O, R-K1; 10 B-N5, Q-N2; 11 N-N5, P-KR3; 12 NxB, P-K2; 13 BxN, NxB, with excellent play. Yet Gheorghiu took the alternative 6... NxB, conceding the pawn center to White and hoping for later counterplay against it.

The point of Gheorghiu's 15... B-B3 was supposed to be that the White center-pawn formation would lose flexibility after 16 P-K5, B-K2 and that the range of the Black QB would be greatly increased. However, after Browne's 16 QR-Q1, accepting the sacrifice with 16... NxB (16... BxB7; 17 P-K5, BxB; 18 BxPch, KxB; 19 RxB, RxB; 20 N-Q7, KR-Q1; 21 RxB, P-QR3; 22 BxB, RxB; 23 RxB, QxR; 24 BxB, QxB would have cost Black a pawn.

Browne began his barrage with a sharp 18 P-Q5, PxB; 19 P-K5! and leveled all the firepower he had at the Black king with 20 P-K6! After 20... B-QR5; 21 PxBch, RxB; 22 Q-K6!, Gheorghiu could not have escaped damage by 22... R-B3; 23 BxPch, B; 24 RxB, RxB; 25 RxB, RxB; 26 RxB, RxB; 27 RxB, RxB; 28 RxB, RxB; 29 RxB, RxB; 30 RxB, RxB.

On 22... BxR; 23 BxPch, Gheorghiu could not have remained afloat with 23... K-B1? because of 24 B-N6, R-KB5; 25 N-K5 (threatening 26 N-Q7ch), B-QR5; 26 B-R7, K-



Chess move list: K1: 27 Q-N6ch, K-B1; 28 NxB; 29 BxPmate. Of course, there was no way Rumanian to keep an even keel after the tenacious 23... K-QxR7, Q-B2; 25 Q-R5ch, K-QxPch, Q-B2; 27 QxB, he had Browne to be satisfied with on rounds of ammunition. His dreams of receiving a surrender on the forehead did Browne nonetheless made a being the winner. After 39... Gheorghiu could not stop m 39... R-Q1 because of 40 N white 39... N-Q3; 40 R-Q7; also have been unavailing: 40... N-K5; 41 N-B7ch, K-P-R7ch, KxP; 43 RxB, also rook. Accordingly, he surrende

DePaul, UCLA Upset in NCAA Championships

United Press International
DAYTON, Ohio — John Smith lay on a stretcher with three seconds left to give unranked St. Joseph's (Pa.) a shocking 49-48 upset victory Saturday over DePaul, ranked No. 1 by both major polls, the second round of the NCAA basketball tournament.

With the victory, St. Joseph's advanced to the NCAA Midwest regional March 20 at Bloomington, Ind. It was the second straight year that the heavily-favored Blue Demons were knocked out of the NCAA tournament in their first year ago, DePaul was edged by UCLA.

This year, in Providence, R.I., UCLA was upset by Brigham Young University as All-American Andy Ainge poured in 37 points to lead his team to a 78-55 victory over the East Regionals.

Ainge put on a blistering first half, hitting nine of 12 from the floor and making all five free throws to outscore the UCLA team as Brigham Young moved to a 1-2 lead.

DePaul, meanwhile, was leading 48-47, and had a chance to put game away with 12 seconds remaining when Skip Dillard went to free throw line on a one-and-one situation. But Dillard missed his first shot, St. Joseph's rebounded and Lonnie McFarland tied Smith alone under the basket.

Easy Lay-in
Smith made the easy lay-in with two seconds showing on the clock, and DePaul out of time, was unable to get the ball into play.

Dark Aguirre, DePaul's All-American who was averaging 23.1 points a game, was held to 8 points by a tight St. Joseph's defense.

DePaul's scoring load was carried by Dillard with 12 points and de Bradshaw and Teddy Gibbs with 11 each. The Blue Demons wound up finishing the game on a 27-2 record.

DePaul's coach, Ray Meyer, was quoted as saying, "But we've got to be men now."

"We've got to go home, our heads up and forget it. I'm very sorry we lost but that's it," St. Joseph's, upping its record to 2-1, was paced by Smith and Bry-Warrick with a dozen points each.

St. Joseph's played a deliberate corner offense against the fast paced Blue Demons much as they did last year.

Hawks seized a 20-17 lead early through the first half and held only 27-25 at halftime.

St. Joseph's kept its pace midway through the second half when all opened a 40-33 lead and stood on the verge of breaking an open.

McFarland, a substitute, hit critical long-range jumpers to the Hawks to within 42-39 with 8:20 remaining.

St. Joseph's coach, Tom Donaghy, said, "It's important to win at Warrick."

3A Cavaliers place Coach

United Press International
EVELAND — Bill Musselwhite has been named as coach of Cleveland Cavaliers, who have their last eight National Basketball Association games, and named a vice president and director of player personnel.

Stefan, Cavaliers' president and owner, said that Don DePaul, the general manager, will be in coach to finish out the season.

Cavaliers are mixed in fifth in the NBA's Central Division with a 25-46 mark. In recent years, Musselwhite has been criticized by the media and his players for using his bench.



Jeff Parker (44) of Ball State and Jay Murphy (42) of Boston College collide while going after the ball in their NCAA tournament game. Boston College won the first-round contest, 93-90.

A Friend Urges Richard to Wait

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
PHOENIX — The comeback of J.R. Richard is progressing. Every other day the Houston Astros' 6-foot-8-inch right-handed thrower for maybe 10 minutes. "And he's been throwing fairly hard," reports an Astros official, "with no restriction."

He takes batting practice. He participates in the batting drills. He fields ground balls to redevelop the eye-hand coordination on his left side, which was virtually paralyzed last July 30 by a stroke. Although his doctors will not predict

when Richard will be pitching again, when he was asked about that the other day, he had an answer. "For your information," James Rodney Richard replied, "I feel like I'm ready to go right now."

But one of J.R.'s closest friends, Joe Morgan, disagrees with his former Astros teammate. "I hope J.R. does not pitch at all this year," Morgan was saying in the San Francisco Giants' clubhouse. "Baseball is distant to your life and your family."

"Could Destroy Him"
Morgan continued: "You've got to understand that J.R. was the best pitcher in the world. If he goes back out there with all the pressure he's been under and does not pitch well, nobody's going to say, 'Oh, he's been sick.' It doesn't work that way. If he doesn't pitch well, it not only could set him back, it could destroy him."

Morgan has joined the Giants as a free agent, but was the Astros' second baseman when Richard had his stroke. And he was with the Astros in 1971 when Richard was a rookie.

"If he was a mediocre pitcher, he could deal with mediocrity," Morgan said. "But if you're a great pitcher, like he was, it's different. What's so important about him pitching this season? I told him, 'Don't let 'em go too fast for you, keep doing it slowly this season and next year start being J.R. again.'"

Richard, now 31, lost his two best friends on the Astros during the off-season when Enos Cabell was traded to the Giants and Morgan signed with them. Cabell, 31, a third baseman, was traded along with a player to be named on or before June 8 for left-handed pitcher Bob Knepper and outfielder Chris Bourjouis.

Depth Perception
"I think I was traded because I knew too much about the inner workings of the club," Cabell said. "I've been in Houston six seasons. If one of my teammates wasn't playing, he'd ask me why. I usually know. It gets depressing knowing too much about the club every day."

Every few days since spring training began, Cabell and Richard have talked to each other by telephone. "He knows he's not going to be back for opening day," Cabell said. "He's talking about May or June, but his depth perception in fielding line drives or a hard grounder that's going to be the toughest part for him."

"Before we went to spring training he was throwing to me on a golf course and when I threw the ball back to him, he had trouble catching it chest high on his left side. But he tells me he's doing better now. He's come a long way."

Hardly able to move or speak after the stroke, Richard underwent emergency surgery for removal of part of a blood clot above his right collarbone that obstructed the flow of blood to his brain. Last Oct. 14 he had an 18-hour operation to provide a bypass of the clogged shoulder artery.

Richard's Appetite
"The first time I saw him in the hospital, I had to turn away," Cabell said. "He had all these life-support tubes in him, he looked awful. When he saw me, he had this little smile on his face. At first nobody else on the Astros was allowed in to see him, just Joe and myself. I went to therapy with him later on. I'd have to scream at him to do what he was supposed to do. He'd bounce a rubber ball but he couldn't catch it."

"And he worked with building blocks, making squares, but it was hard for him. He couldn't do what a little kid could do. That's depressing. He couldn't button his shirt. Or if he did button it, he wouldn't have the buttons lined up right. He couldn't even feed himself."

Hess Wins 5th Consecutive Slalom; Phil Mahre Moves In on Stenmark

From Agency Dispatches
FURANO, Japan — Erika Hess and Phil Mahre won World Cup slalom ski races here Sunday, the fifth consecutive slalom triumph for Hess and the second in a row for Mahre.

The victory moved Mahre, a 23-year-old American, closer to surpassing Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden in the overall standings. Mahre gained 19 points on Sunday, boosting his second-place total to 253 points. Stenmark, seeking his fourth championship, finished third, but his leading total remained at 260 under the complicated scoring system.

To overtake Stenmark, Mahre must win one of the three remaining races in Eastern Europe — a slalom and two giant slaloms.

Duel to the Finish
"I'm confident of overtaking Stenmark in the overall standings," Mahre said after the race Sunday. "The second run was a little more difficult than the first. I made a couple of mistakes on the second descent."

Mahre clocked the best time in the first heat and it held up through the second run, in which Mahre was third best. Finishing second in the 510-meter, 63-gate race was Bojan Križaj of Yugoslavia in 1:37.21. Stenmark was timed in 1:37.46 and was followed by Alexander Zhirov of the Soviet Union.



Erika Hess and Phil Mahre showing off their trophies Sunday after winning the World Cup slalom ski races in Furano, Japan.

Giant Slalom Race Captured by Zhirov

United Press International
FURANO, Japan — Alexander Zhirov came from behind to win the World Cup men's giant slalom race here Saturday. It was the Soviet Union's first victory in the giant slalom discipline.

Valery Tsyanov scored the first Soviet World Cup triumph when he won a downhill race earlier this month in Aspen, Colo.

Zhirov fought the heavy winds that swept the 63-gate, 1,260-meter course on Mount Kitanoine to clock 1:31.32 in the first run and stand in third place. In the second heat Zhirov sped through the 58 gates in 1:29.09 for a combined time of 3:00.41.

Jaeger Runner-Up
Gerhard Jaeger of Austria, leading after the first run, finished in second place with a combined time of 3:01.54, while Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, trying for a World Cup record of 63 victories, finished third in 3:01.63.

Stenmark clocked 1:31.44 on the first run to stand in fourth place but failed to produce his customary winning second run. He clocked 1:30.19 on the second run, slower than both Zhirov and Leonard Stock of Austria, who finished fifth overall behind Joel Gaspoz of Switzerland.

Phil Mahre lost his balance on the first run and clocked 1:32.70. He found it impossible to make up

the last time and finished well down the field, in 24th place.

More Sports On Page 11

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	28	14	27 1/2
Washington	26	16	24 1/2
New York	25	17	23 1/2
Washington	25	17	23 1/2
New York	25	17	23 1/2

Central Division

Indiana	24	18	22 1/2
Chicago	23	19	21 1/2
Atlanta	22	20	20 1/2
Charlotte	21	21	19 1/2
Detroit	17	25	15 1/2

Western Conference

San Antonio	27	15	28 1/2
Kansas City	27	15	28 1/2
Houston	26	16	27 1/2
Denver	25	17	26 1/2
Utah	24	18	25 1/2
Dallas	23	19	24 1/2

Pacific Division

Phoenix	25	17	23 1/2
Los Angeles	24	18	22 1/2
Golden State	23	19	21 1/2
Seattle	22	20	20 1/2
Sacramento	21	21	19 1/2

Midwest Division

St. Louis	27	15	28 1/2
San Antonio	27	15	28 1/2
San Antonio	27	15	28 1/2
San Antonio	27	15	28 1/2
San Antonio	27	15	28 1/2

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia	28	14	27 1/2
Washington	26	16	24 1/2
New York	25	17	23 1/2
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Central Division

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Atlanta	22	20	20 1/2
Charlotte	21	21	19 1/2
Detroit	17	25	15 1/2

Western Conference

San Antonio	27	15	28 1/2
Kansas City	27	15	28 1/2
Houston	26	16	27 1/2
Denver	25	17	26 1/2
Utah	24	18	25 1/2
Dallas	23	19	24 1/2

Pacific Division

Phoenix	25	17	23 1/2
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Golden State	23	19	21 1/2
Seattle	22	20	20 1/2
Sacramento	21	21	19 1/2

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Raiders Affair, Rule Changes Head List As NFL Owners Begin Annual Meeting

By Paul Atner
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The controversy between the National Football League and the owner of the Oakland Raiders, Al Davis, will dominate the league's annual meeting that was to be held Sunday in Maui, Hawaii.

Although the NFL-Davis court battle is not an official agenda topic at the meetings, Commissioner Pete Rozelle is expected to discuss the controversy at length with league executives. The case is scheduled to begin March 23 in Los Angeles.

The owners will also consider proposed rule changes, including one that would alter the present code of overtime games.

Under the overtime proposal, if a team scores on its first possession, the other club would be given an equal number of plays either to tie or win the game, as long as it could sustain a drive.

If a tie resulted, the overtime would continue.

Other proposals would:

- Change the intentional grounding rule from loss of down on the 15-yard penalty to loss of down with penalty at the spot where the flag was dropped.
- Reduce the penalty for clipping in some cases from 15 to five yards.

Allow place-kickers to use a tee.

- Reduce some pass-interference penalties. If the interference was judged not to be flagrant, a 10-yard penalty and an automatic first down would result. Present rules place the ball at the spot of the penalty.

Laying Groundwork
While discussion over rules changes will consume a good part of the meeting, many representatives, including Bobby Beathard, general manager of the Washington Redskins, will have trades on their minds.

Beathard does not expect to come back from Hawaii with many new players or extra draft choices, but he hopes he can lay the groundwork for future moves.

"It's typical that a lot of talking is done at the meetings and then later, some of it results in a trade," Beathard said. "This is a great opportunity to get a feel about what is going on and what our possibilities are."

Beathard still is seeking to fulfill the goal he set for himself midway through last season: to replace the club's second-, third- and fourth-round picks, which have been traded away. To do so, he is willing to give up players or even his No. 1 choice, provided he receives another No. 1, plus any of those missing selections.

If he also could pick up a speedy halfback without hurting his present draft situation, so much the better. The word is out that he wants to wheel and deal and such clubs as Miami, New Orleans and Oakland are interested.

There are a few quality halfbacks reportedly on the trading block, including Joe Washington and Elvis Peacock of Los Angeles. But Beathard will consider only those deals that do not involve Washington giving up high draft picks and getting only players in return.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CALIFORNIA — Announced that Rick Sutcliffe, shortstop, had come to terms on a 3 1/2-year contract.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
CLEVELAND — Named Bill Muschelmann vice president and assistant to the president, named Don DePaul as general manager.

NEW JERSEY — Claimed Bob McLeod, forward, on waivers from the Detroit Pistons. Laced the jersey.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
LOS ANGELES — Announced the resignation of Jack Teague, vice president of administration, and the resignation of Tom McCall, executive vice president.

MONTREAL — Signed Mike Hennrich, offensive lineman, to a three-year contract.

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1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:30.41
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3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 3:01.63
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7. Hermann Bode, Austria, 3:02.29
8. Jacques Lacroix, Switzerland, 3:04.14
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7. Hermann Bode, Austria, 3:02.29
8. Jacques Lacroix, Switzerland, 3:04.14
9. Boris Strel, Yugoslavia, 3:04.45
10. Bruno Moeller, Italy, 3:04.11

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
1. Alexander Zhirov, Soviet Union, 3:00.41
2. Gerhard Jaeger, Austria, 3:01.54
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 3:01.63
4. Joel Gaspoz, Switzerland, 3:01.74
5. Leonard Stock, Austria, 3:02.84
6. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 3:02.12
7. Hermann Bode, Austria, 3:02.29
8. Jacques Lacroix, Switzerland, 3:04.14
9. Boris Strel, Yugoslavia, 3:04.45
10. Bruno Moeller, Italy, 3:04.11

Double-Chassis Lotus Causes Flap at Long Beach

United Press International
LONG BEACH, Calif. — The double-chassis 88 of Colin Chapman's British team was qualified early Saturday from the Long Beach auto Prix Sunday, but race stewards said it would be allowed to race under appeal.

Seventeen teams complained about the revolutionized team car, which has two suspension systems, for the body and one for the driver's cockpit. The Lotus team wins, "they may or may not get the prize money," a race spokesman said. "It depends on how the appeal comes out."

The protest was based on an article of race rules that says any part that influences a car's

Language

Barfly on the Rocks

By William Safire
NEW YORK — I am having a hard time getting what I want to drink in a bar. Aging bartenders and barmaids usually understand my order, but the cocktail waitress who calls herself a "beverage attendant" operates in a new linguistic world.

tionary of American Slang was first recorded in 1894, and "soda water on the side" — originally "soda water on the side" — flowed from that. "Soda water" differed from "branch water" a U.S. Southernism for water from a stream, or branch of a stream, which was first used in the 1850s. "Soda back" is I think, a Western expression to describe a chaser of soda that stands behind, rather than alongside, the whisky.

Nikita Mikhalkov

By R.W. Apple Jr.
MOSCOW — Ivan Goncharov is one of those novelists who is remembered, at least by the public at large, for one character and one character only. Goncharov, a contemporary of Dostoyevsky, created in the eponymous hero of his novel "Oblomov" an archetype of the man with no real life in life. Paralyzed by self-doubt, dithering and dreaming, often too trapped by inertia to rise from his bed, he fritters away every opportunity afforded him, whether professional, financial or romantic.

much less than modernity, energy and success.
The story is simply told. Stoltz returns to St. Petersburg from a long trip, rouses Oblomov from his lassitude and introduces him to the world of commerce and politics, balls and musicales. Oblomov finds it all pretentious and boring, but eventually he falls in love with Olga (Yelena Solovet, one of Mikhalkov's favorite actresses). In the end, however, he bumbles the romance and she marries Stoltz instead.

Director Mikhalkov
Mikhalkov appears to be making a point that extends well beyond the peculiarities of Soviet life.
From the era of high Stalinism in the late 1930s through the late 1950s, nearly all Soviet films were vehicles for propaganda; they became the classic example of Soviet realism, designed to instruct and uplift the proletariat.

preoccupied with words as well as images. As a result, "Oblomov" has a spoken narration — something Mikhalkov himself describes as "a crutch, in most cases, for a weak screenplay." But in this case, the narration "was quite premeditated."
In this novel, it is important to preserve the music of the language, the flow, the melody. Goncharov's words have a hypnotic, hazy quality about them that comes across even if you don't speak Russian, the same way Shakespeare's did. The individual words melt into something like a river that flows through the picture, and that sets the scene even more than visual information.

Thus, at the crucial moment where Oblomov lolls in a meadow, lulled back into passivity by the light and color and the sounds of birds and insects, when he should be pursuing the love of his life, the scene is not only depicted in medium shots and close-ups but described by the narrator — a deliberately and boldly anachronistic technique, more literary than cinematic.

PEOPLE: Reagan in Restaurant Puts FDA in Kitchen

President Reagan and his Nancy, joined 100 or so friends Le Cirque, the fashionable York restaurant after watching some perform in a theater performance Saturday. For the restaurant owner, Sirio Maccioni of Montini, Italy, the chef, Alain Saliou of Millau, France, and the pastry chef, Dieter Schorner of West Germany, the proceed could hardly be classified as business as usual. Maccioni, who learned two weeks ago that presidential party would be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Reagan at the restaurant, served rules of secrecy, but Le Cirque was visited only by the inspectors from the city's Health and Fire Department and the Federal Food and Drug Administration as well as agents of the Secret Service at the FBI. By noon Saturday FBI inspectors were on duty in the kitchen, checking all ingredients and preparations in an effort to minimize chances of contamination of food. Not all of their noisily pleased Saliou. "They were saucers to the cooled rapidly from hot to cold in 30 minutes, but I don't think it will develop," he said. "But I think for flavor and texture saucers should cool slowly. But in our course, for today we did it the way." During an intermission in the Broadway musical "Sugar Babies" in which his son, Ron, danced, Reagan went backstage to greet the stars, Mickey Rooney and Ann Miller.



William Safire



Director Mikhalkov



Oleg Tabakov as "Oblomov."

Rock guitarist Eric Clapton, 35, has been admitted to United Hospi-tals in St. Paul, Minn., suffering from a gastric ulcer.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

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